APPENDIX B

Cultural Resources Phase I Survey and Inventory
Boulder Oaks Open Space Preserve
San Diego County, California

May 2008

Cultural Resources Phase I Survey and Inventory, Boulder Oaks Open Space Preserve, San Diego County, California

517426

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Description

Cultural Resource surveys were completed within the San Diego County, Department of Parks and Recreation Boulder Oaks Open Space Preserve (Preserve) to identify and map existing resources and to provide Department of Parks and Recreation with management information. While significance testing was not performed because no sites will be impacted, this report includes management guidelines for potentially significant cultural resources. These measures, developed in consultation with Native Americans where appropriate, include preservation recommendations, protective measures, and potential interpretive and educational opportunities.

The County acquired the 1,267-acre Preserve in 2003 for inclusion in the MSCP preserve system. The Preserve consists of very high value habitats, as well as areas that have been marginally impacted by human activities, including existing dirt ranch roads. The Preserve property for the present study is located approximately three miles south of the unincorporated township of Ramona, between State Route 67 and Mussey Grade Road, in central San Diego County, California (Figure 1). It is situated in the meadows and hills just northwest of the San Vicente Reservoir, extending east from Iron Mountain and north of Fosters Canyon, and is bisected by Foster Truck Trail. On the U.S.G.S 7.5' San Vicente Reservoir Quadrangle, the Preserve area surveyed includes portions of Sections 11, 12, 13, 14 and 24 of Township 14 S, Range 1 W, and of Sections 18 and 19 of Township 14 S, Range 1 E (Figure 2).

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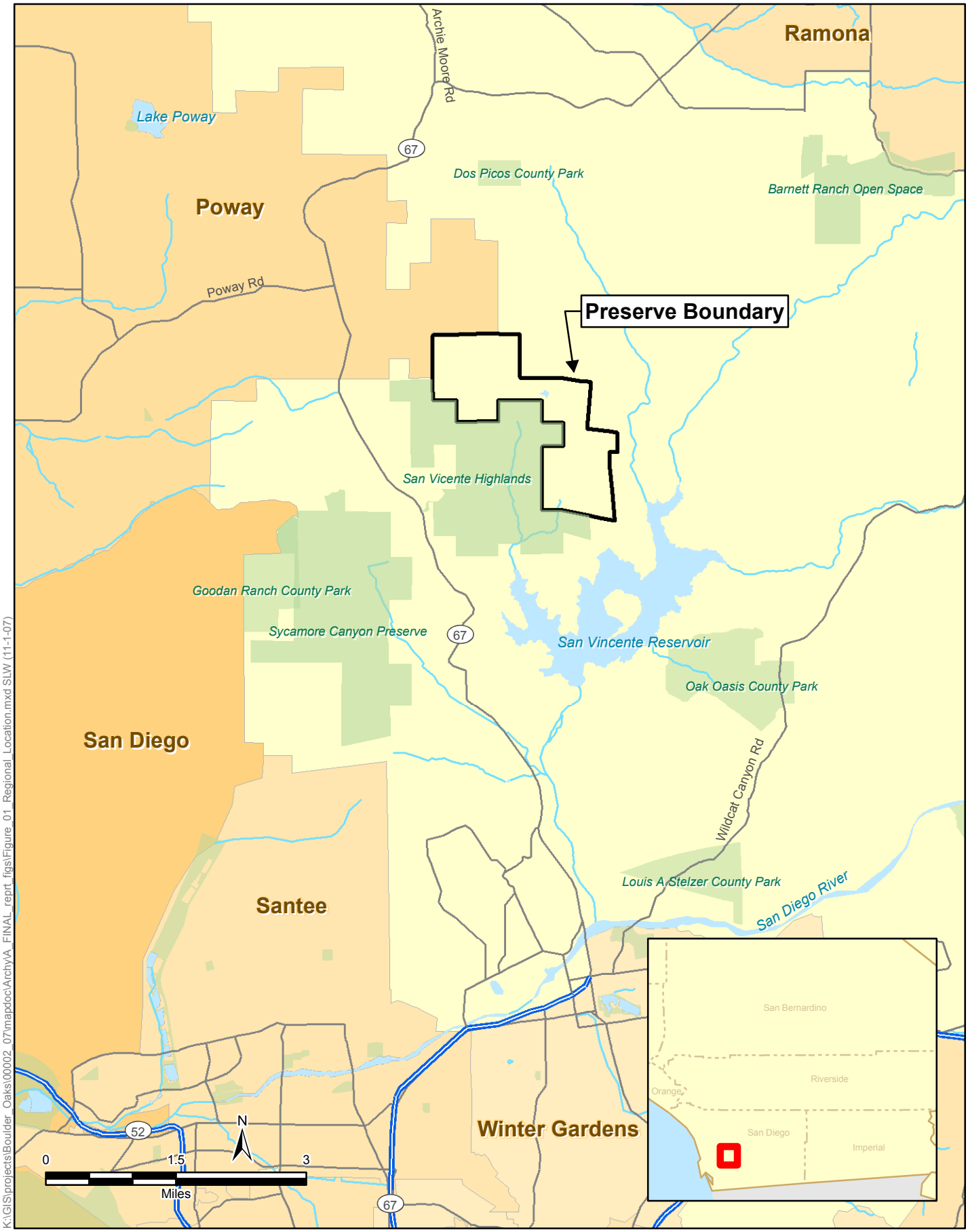

SOURCE: ESRI Streetmap USA (2006)

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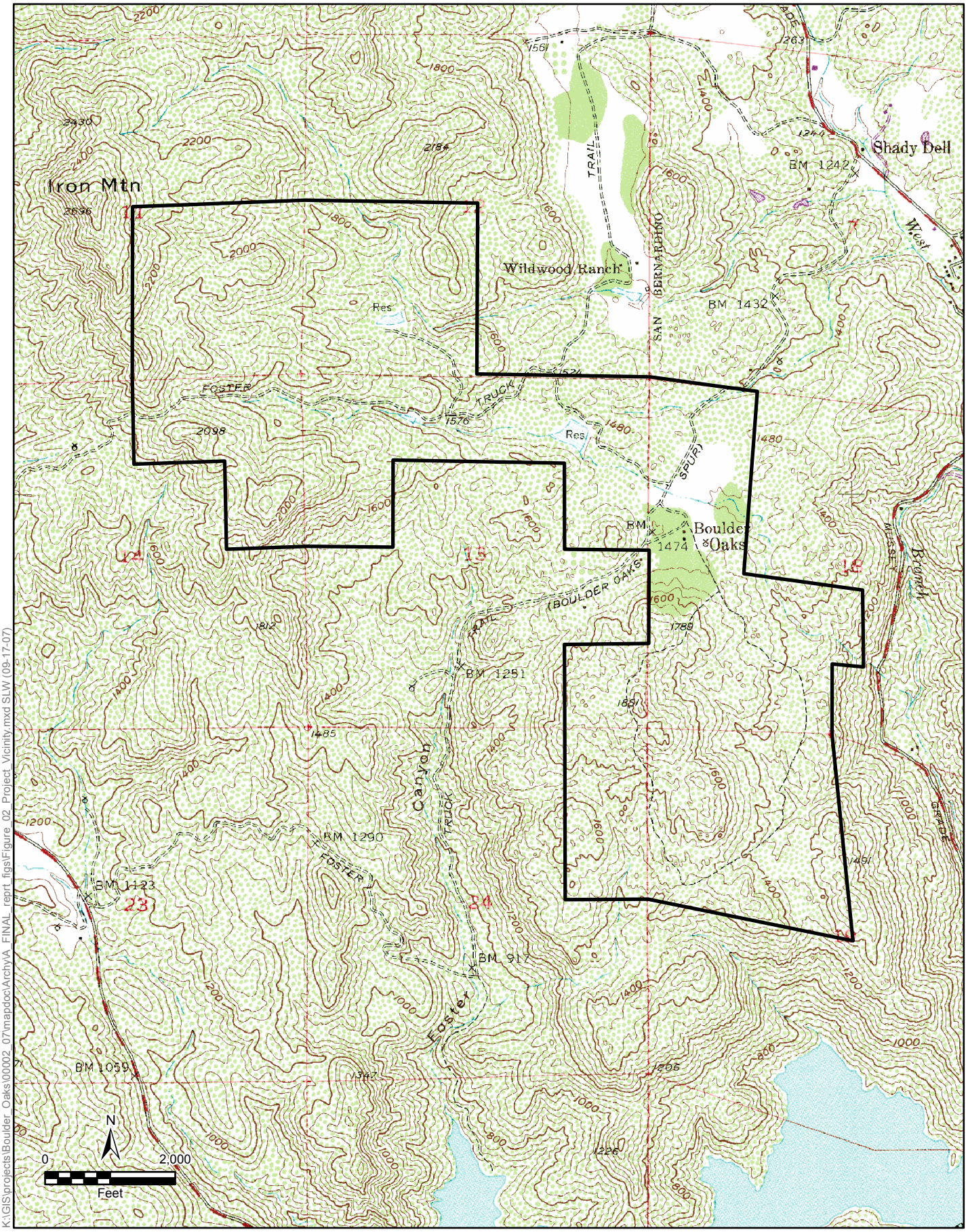
Figure 1
Regional Location
Boulder Oaks Open Space Preserve



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Source: USGS 7.5' Quad., California: San Vicente Reservoir (1955; Photorevised 1971)

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Figure 2
Project Vicinity
Boulder Oaks Open Space Preserve

2.0 BACKGROUND

2.1 Existing Conditions

Geography

The natural setting within the project area is characterized by steep mountain uplands with ridgelines separated by numerous canyons, ravines, and drainages. Specifically, the western edge of project area is bounded by a ridgeline that includes Iron Mountain in the northwest corner of the project area. To the east, the project area is bounded by the West Branch of San Vicente Creek valley (see Figure 2). Elevations range between 2400 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) at the northwest corner of the property, to 1400 feet AMSL in the southeastern corner of the project area. The closest sources of fresh water are San Vicente Creek to the south and east, and an unnamed intermittent tributary that flows southeast through the middle of the parcel into the West Branch of San Vicente Creek. This drainage and another to the north are both likely spring-fed and, therefore, may have been significant sources of fresh water.

Geology and Soils

The project area is situated atop the southern California batholith consisting of Cretaceous granitic rocks. These rocks form the majority element of this massive feature that underlies roughly two-fifths of San Diego County. In the project area this exposed granitic bedrock is comprised of the Woodson Mountain Granodiorite Formation, consisting, principally, of granodiorite with minor granite and quartz diorite (tonalite) (Strand 1962; Weber 1963). The physical and chemical decomposition of these rocks has produced two soil associations within the project area. In the western portion of the project area, the Friant-Escondido association presents "well-drained fine sandy loams and very fine sandy loams over metasedimentary rock in 30 to 70 percent slopes" and, in the eastern portion, the Cieneba-Fallbrook association exhibits "excessively drained to well-drained coarse sandy loams and sandy loams that have a sandy clay loam subsoil over decomposed granodiorite, with slopes ranging from 9 to 75 percent" (USDA 1973:39).

Biology

The combination of soil, slopes and small drainages described above currently supports a variety of vegetation habitats including southern mixed chaparral, coast live oak woodland, southern coast live oak riparian forest, and non-native grassland, in addition to areas of disturbed habitat impacted by historic and modern development (Beauchamp 1986). Prehistorically, the various oak woodland, scrub, and chaparral communities covered most of the hillsides, ridges, and canyons in these foothill areas with interspersed areas of native grasslands. Prior to historic and modern activities, larger nearby drainages such as San Vicente Creek likely contained more extensive stands of the riparian and/or riparian woodland community with plants such as sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), Englemann oaks (*Quercus engelmannii*), scrub oak (*Quercus dumosa*), and willow (*Salix* sp.). As indicated above, however, over the last 200 years these natural communities have been disturbed by historic development, agriculture, and cattle grazing, and

today introduced grasses and other plants (i.e., non-native grassland) are now present in many native grassland areas and in areas where sage scrub was formerly present (Munz 1974; Beauchamp 1986).

Prehistorically, animal life around the project area undoubtedly included large to medium size mammal species such as grizzly bear (*Ursus horribilis*) and black bear (*Ursus americanus*), mountain lion (*Felis concolor*), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), gray fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*), badger (*Taxidea taxus*), ringtail (*Bassariscus asutus*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), and striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*). Numerous species of smaller size mammals were also present including jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*), brush rabbit (*Sylvilagus bachmani*), cottontail rabbit (*Sylvilagus audubonii*), ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*), pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*), and several species of mice and rats (Burt and Grossenheider 1976). Other animals included numerous predatory bird species such as red-tailed hawks (*Buteo jamaicencis*) and golden eagles (*Aquila chrysaetos*), and various amphibian and reptile species including a large variety of lizards and snakes as well as pond turtles (*Clemmys marmorata*) in the nearby Daney Canyon and San Vicente Creek drainages (Peterson 1961, Stebbins 1966).

2.2 Cultural Setting

Prehistoric Period

The following culture history outlines and briefly describes the known prehistoric cultural traditions. The approximately 10,000 years of documented prehistory of the San Diego region has often been divided into three periods: Early (San Dieguito tradition/complex); middle to late Early (Milling Stone Horizon, Encinitas tradition, La Jolla and Pauma complexes; and Late Prehistoric (Cuyamaca and San Luis Rey complexes).

Early Prehistoric Period Complexes

The Early Prehistoric Period encompasses the earliest documented human habitation in the region. The "San Dieguito complex" is the earliest reliably dated occupation of the area. The assemblage of artifacts associated with the San Dieguito complex, first identified by Rogers (1939, 1945, 1966), has been studied and elaborated by Warren and True (1961), Warren (1967) and Moriarty (1969, 1987). The complex correlates with Wallace's (1955) "Early Man Horizon," and Warren subsequently defined a broader San Dieguito tradition (1968). Uncalibrated radiocarbon dates for the San Dieguito complex range from sometime before 9,030 + 350 years before present of (B.P.) to between 8,490 ± 400 and 7,620 + 380 and years B.P. (Warren 1967, 1968). Recent calibrations, however, of the oldest of these dates indicate that they are actually between 10,000 and 11,000 years B.P. (Warren et al. 1998). The earliest component of the Harris Site (CA-SDI-149/316/4935B), located approximately 23 kilometers (14 miles) northwest of the project property, along the San Dieguito River, in central San Diego County, has been attributed by Warren (1966, 1967; Warren and True 1961) to be characteristic of the San Dieguito complex. Artifacts from the lower levels of the site include leaf-shaped knives, ovoid bifaces, flake tools, choppers, core and pebble hammerstones; several types of scrapers, crescents, and short-bladed shouldered points (Warren and True 1961; Warren 1966).

Artifacts that have been attributed to the San Dieguito complex have also been found in the Cuyamaca Mountains approximately 20 kilometers (12 miles) to the east of the project property (Pigniolo 2005). Little evidence for the San Dieguito Complex/Early Man Horizon has been discovered north of San Diego County.

Some researchers see a San Dieguito complex with a primarily, but not exclusively, hunting subsistence orientation, as distinct from the more gathering oriented complexes of traits that were to follow (Warren 1967, 1968, 1987, Warren et al. 1998). Others see a more diversified San Dieguito subsistence system as possibly ancestral to, or as a developmental stage for, the subsequent, predominantly gathering oriented, complex denoted as the "La Jolla/Pauma complex" (cf. Bull 1983; Ezell 1987; Gallegos 1985, 1987, 1991; Koerper et al. 1991).

Archaic Period Complexes

In the southern coastal region, the Archaic Period dates from circa 8,600 years B.P. to circa 1,300 years ago (Warren et al. 1998). During the Archaic Period, the La Jolla/Pauma complexes have been identified from the content of archaeological site assemblages dating to this period. These assemblages occur at a range of coastal and inland sites, which appears to indicate that a relatively stable, sedentary, hunting and gathering complex, possibly associated with one people, was present in the coastal and immediately inland areas of San Diego County for more than 7,000 years. La Jolla/Pauma complex sites are considered to be part of Warren's (1968) "Encinitas tradition" and Wallace's (1955) "Milling Stone Horizon." The inland or "Pauma complex," aspect of this culture, as defined by True (1958), lacks shellfish remains, but is otherwise similar to the La Jolla complex and may, therefore, simply represent a non-coastal expression of the La Jolla complex (True 1980; True and Beemer 1982). The content of these site assemblages is characterized by manos and metates, shell middens, terrestrial and marine mammal remains, burials, rock features, cobble-based tools at coastal sites and increased hunting equipment and quarry-based tools at inland sites. This artifact assemblage also includes bone tools, doughnut stones, discoidals, stone balls, plummets, biface points/knives, Elko-eared dart points, and beads made of stone, bone, and shell. Beginning approximately 5500 years B.P., and continuing during the latter half of the Archaic Period, evidence for the use of hunting, and for the gathering and processing of acorns for subsistence, gradually increases through time. The evidenced in the archaeological record consists of artifacts such as dart points and mortar and pestle, which are essentially absent during the early Archaic Period. The initial and subsequently increasing use of these resources during the middle and late Archaic constitutes a major shift in the subsistence system of prehistoric populations in the southern coastal region.

As with the San Dieguito complex, most of the archaeological evidence, including radiocarbon dating, for the Encinitas tradition/La Jolla/Pauma complexes (Milling Stone Horizon) is derived from sites in the coastal areas (e.g., Shumway et al. 1961; Smith and Moriarty 1985; Cooley and Mitchell 1996; Gallegos and Kyle 1998; Cooley et al. 2000). While fewer sites attributable to the Encinitas tradition/La Jolla/Pauma complexes are known and/or are radiocarbon dated for the near-coastal inland foothill areas of the county, including the Ramona Valley area, some have been have been documented (e.g., Cardenas 1986; Ravens-Jennings and Smith 1999). In the Ramona area, the Scripps Poway Parkway Site (CA-SDI-4608), located approximately 6.5 kilometers (four miles) to the west of the project property, has been radiocarbon dated to as early

as 5,800 B.P. and is described as associated with the "transitional periods between the San Dieguito and La Jolla Complexes and the later Archaic/Late Prehistoric transition" (Ravens-Jennings and Smith 1999:3.0-5). Artifacts recovered from the site, attributable to the La Jolla complex, include doughnut stones, discoidals, and large side-notched points. An Elko-eared style projectile point and a radiocarbon date of ca. 2000 B.P. have also been documented from sites along Santa Maria Creek near Ramona (Cooley and Barrie 2004). To the east of the Preserve property, in the higher elevations in the San Diego mountain areas, sites associated with this period are currently rare. In the inland mountain areas of San Diego County, evidence for late prehistoric or ethnohistoric times predominates (cf. Christenson 1990) with evidence for the Encinitas tradition/La Jolla/Pauma complexes in these areas being rare or ephemeral (e.g. True 1970; May 1971; Laylander and Christenson 1988). McDonald (1995:14) recently observed that "Most sites in the Laguna Mountains can be expected to date from late prehistoric or ethnohistoric occupation of the region, and Archaic period remains, while not unknown, are relatively rare."

Late Prehistoric Period Complexes

Similar to the subsistence changes noted above occurring during the middle and late Archaic Period, the end of the Encinitas tradition/La Jolla/Pauma complexes and the beginning of the Late Period is seen as marked by evidence for a number of new tool technologies and subsistence shifts in the archaeological record. Compared to those noted for the Archaic Period, those occurring at the onset of the Late Prehistoric Period are rather abrupt changes. The magnitude of these changes and the short period of time within which they took place seem to indicate a significant change in subsistence practices in San Diego County (circa 1,300 years B.P.). The changes observed include a shift from atlatl and dart to the bow and arrow, a reduction in shellfish gathering in some areas (possibly due to silting of the lagoons), and the storage of crops, such as acorns, by Yuman and Shoshonean peoples in the county area. In addition, new traits such as the production of pottery and cremation of the dead were introduced during the Late Prehistoric Period.

An explanation for at least some of these changes involves movements of people during the last 2,000 years. By 2,000 years ago, Yuman-speaking people occupied the Gila/Colorado River drainages of western Arizona (Moriarty 1968) and were apparently migrating westward. Moriarty (1966, 1967) has suggested a preceramic Yuman phase, as evidenced by his analysis of materials recovered from the Spindrift site in La Jolla. Based on a limited number of radiocarbon samples, Moriarty concluded that preceramic Yumans penetrated into, and occupied, the San Diego coast circa 2,000 years ago, and that by 1,200 years ago ceramic technology had diffused from the eastern deserts. These Yuman speakers may have shared cultural traits with the people occupying eastern San Diego County before 2,000 years B.P., but their influence is better documented throughout the county area after 1,300 years B.P. with the introduction of small points, ceramics, Obsidian Butte obsidian, and the practice of cremation of the dead.

During Late Prehistoric times, the area of the project property would have been within the area commonly associated with the archaeologically defined Cuyamaca complex. True (1970) proposed the concept of the Cuyamaca complex based on excavations within Cuyamaca Rancho State Park and San Diego Museum of Man collections as a vehicle for contrasting southern San

Diego County, Late Period, archaeological assemblages from Meighan's (1954) San Luis Rey complex in the northern county area. It is now widely accepted that the Cuyamaca complex is associated with the Hokan-based, Yuman-speaking peoples (Diegueño/Kumeyaay) and that the San Luis Rey complex is associated with the Takic Shoshonean-speaking peoples (Luiseño). Distinctions between these archaeological complexes include the presence or absence, or differences in the relative occurrence of, certain diagnostic artifacts in site assemblages. Cuyamaca complex sites, for example, generally contain small projectile points, with both Cottonwood Triangular style points and Desert Side-notched points occurring. Desert Side-notched points, on the other hand, are quite rare or absent in San Luis Rey complex sites (Pigniolo 2001). Obsidian Butte obsidian is far more common in Cuyamaca complex sites than in San Luis Rey complex sites. Ceramics, while present during the Late Prehistoric period throughout San Diego County, are more common in the southern or Cuyamaca complex portions of San Diego County, where they occur earlier in time and appear to be somewhat more specialized in form. A variety of vessel types, along with rattles, straight and bow shaped pipes, and effigies, have been found within the areas of both complexes. While archaeological evidence from San Luis Rey complex sites indicates both inhumation and cremation interment of the dead, at Cuyamaca complex sites almost exclusive use of cremation, often in special burial urns for interment, is typical.

Historic Period

Prehistory ended and historic cultural activities began within what is now San Diego County, between the late 1500s and early 1900s. These cultural activities provide a record of Spanish, Mexican, and American rule, occupation and land use. An abbreviated history of this area is presented to provide a background on the presence, chronological significance, and historical relationship of cultural resources within the study area.

Spanish Period

The historic period began in California with the early exploration by Juan Cabrillo in 1542. In 1769, an expedition headed by Gaspar de Portolá traveled north from San Diego to extend the Spanish Empire from Baja California into Alta California by seeking out locations for a chain of presidios and missions in the area. The Spanish period extended to 1821 and encompassed early exploration and subsequent establishment of the San Diego presidio, and the San Diego, San Luis Rey, and San Juan Capistrano missions between 1769 and 1821. During this period the introduction of horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, corn, wheat, olives and other agricultural goods and implements, and a new method of building construction and architectural style also occurred in California. The Santa Maria Valley to the northeast of the project area had up to the later part of the eighteenth century been the location of the Indian village of *Pámu* (paa moo). In 1778, possibly feeling a threat to their livelihood, the inhabitants of *Pámu* rebelled. Spanish soldiers punished the Native Americans severely; Jose Francisco Ortega, comandante of the San Diego Presidio, sent a contingent of soldiers to destroy the rancheria, enabling the Spanish to regain control of the valley (LeMenager 1989:17 18; Maggiano 1990; Carrico 1992:17). In 1821, the Santa Ysabel mission outpost (*assistencia*) was established a few miles north of the Santa Maria Valley. After 1821, California came under Mexican rule, but Spanish culture and influence remained as the missions continued to operate as they had in the past, and laws governing the

distribution of land were also retained for a period of time. Mission records from 1832 listed approximately 1,400 Native Americans living in the valley, with 4,500 head of cattle, 13,000 sheep, 200 horses, and 80 mules at the *assistencia*.

Mexican Period

Following Mexico's independence from Spain in 1821, the Mexican period began which lasted until 1848, ending as a result of the Mexican-American War. During this period most Spanish laws and practices continued until shortly before secularization of the Mission San Luis Rey, Mission San Juan Capistrano, and the Mission San Diego de Alcalá in the 1830s. Some large grants of land were made prior to 1834, but secularization of mission lands in 1835 and division of the mission's large grazing holdings made numerous tracts available for redistribution as land grants and ushered in the Rancho Era. After the missions were secularized, many of the natives were forced to work on Mexican ranchos, although those living further from the ranchos maintained their traditional life styles longer. During this period, Native American populations in California came under increasing pressure as new ranches were established under the land grant system. New grants were made from inland territories still occupied by the Kumeyaay, forcing them to acculturate or move away. Oftentimes, the Kumeyaay would relocate away from the intruders and further into the back country. In several instances, however, former mission neophytes organized pueblos and attempted to live within Mexican law and society. The most successful of these was the Pueblo of San Pasqual, founded by Kumeyaay who were no longer able to live at the Mission San Diego de Alcalá. With former Presidio soldiers becoming civilian residents, the Pueblo of San Diego was established, transportation routes were expanded, and cattle ranching continued to predominate over other agricultural activities, with trade in hides and tallow trade increasing during the early part of this period.

American Period

Mexico's defeat in the Mexican-American War in 1848 initiated the American period, when Mexico ceded California to the United States under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. Subsequently, land ownership by the Mexicans living in California became a matter of considerable legal wrangling. A Lands Commission was created by the State of California in response to the Act of 1851 (in apparent violation of the treaty), to validate land ownership throughout the state through settlement of land claims. Because of legal costs and a lack of what Americans considered to be sufficient evidence to provide title claims, however, few Mexican ranchos remained intact, and much of the land that once constituted rancho holdings became public land, available for settlement by emigrants to California. The discovery of gold in the state, the conclusion of the Civil War, and the subsequent availability of free land through passage of the Homestead Act, all resulted in an influx of people to California and the San Diego region after 1848. California's importance to the country as an agricultural area began in the latter half of the nineteenth century and was subsequently supported by the construction of connecting railways for the transportation of people and goods.

When California became a part of the United States, homesteading of the land increased, and many of the areas traditionally used for hunting and gathering by local Native American groups were fenced for ranches and farms. Reservations were established to offset this encroachment,

but instead forced many natives to adopt a more sedentary life style based on Anglo economics as an alternative to moving to reservations. As in other parts of the state, local Native Americans were forced to contend with new laws and policies created by a U.S. government located far away from the local area. They attempted to maintain their associations with the Hispanic community, while attempting to cope with an ever-increasing new Anglo population. During the period from 1850 to 1880, deprivations and tribulations were many and adaptation to the new ways of the Anglo settlers was very difficult for the local native population (Carrico 1987).

During the period of the late 1880s, cycles of "boom and bust" reflected by the growth and decline of towns, were characteristic and occurred in response to an ever increasing population, and substantial but unstable economic growth. Thousands of people came to the county to take advantage of the possibilities of the region, but many found that their dreams were not to be realized here and moved on. By the end of the 1880s, the "boom" had become a "bust" and thousands of people left. However, not all of them left and many remained to form the foundations of many small pioneering communities across the county. These families practiced dry farming, planted orchards, raised livestock, built schools and post offices, and created a life for themselves in the valleys and mesas of San Diego County. Gradually the farming and ranching lifestyle of the post-Civil War period of the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century faded away with the added influence of military development, beginning in 1916-17 during World War I. During the Second World War, the need to fight a two-ocean war resulted in substantial development in many parts of the state by the military, and thousands of people moved to the state in response to a good climate and defense industry jobs or military transfers. In the 60 years subsequent to World War II, urban development burgeoned along the coast, and the Ramona area has seen a spike in residential population density in recent decades.

Historic Overview of the Preserve Property

The area surrounding the present Preserve was subject to the same dilemmas of land ownership as other parts of San Diego County during the transition from Mexican to American governance. This area sat nestled near the boundaries of the Rancho Santa Maria to the north and Rancho Cañada de San Vicente y Mesa del Padre Barona to the east. Jose Joaquin Ortega and his son-in-law, Edward Stokes, received title to Rancho Santa Maria in 1843. In the San Vicente Valley, Don Juan Lopez, who had resided there since 1843, obtained title to the 13316-acre Rancho Cañada de San Vicente y Mesa del Padre Barona in 1846 and subsequently deeded it to his nephew, Domingo Yorba in 1850 (LeMenager 1990:9).

While the patent for the Rancho San Vicente, as it later became known, was not official until 1873, title to the property was conveyed in November of 1868 to Charles V. Howard and his group of investors (California State Archives 2007). Subsequently, title passed to an investor syndicate in 1869 and divided among the 19 investors by a judge acting as trustee. The current project area is located approximately two miles west of the rancho, and apparently not connected with any activities related to Rancho Cañada de San Vicente y Mesa del Padre Barona. The rancho was described as consisting of two valleys: "The Valleys are highly elevated above the ocean surrounded by a high and well defined mountain absolutely disconnected from any other arable or grazing land" (Warner 1853 in LeMenager 1990:65). The stark contrast between valley and mountains is evident in the diseño or rancho map that accompanied the rancho's land case in front of the U.S. District Court (Figure 3).

At the same time that land ownership issues on the ranchos were being decided by the U.S. Government, the area was gaining attention. The discovery of gold in 1869 in Coleman Creek near Julian brought newcomers to the backcountry hoping to prospect their way to wealth, and making effective transportation between the area and the San Diego metropolis a new resource. Chester Gunn established the first pony express and mail route running from San Diego to Julian in 1871, though it ran to the east through San Vicente Valley (LeMenager 1990:77). The Homestead Act of 1862 also drew settlers, and new residents began arriving in the lands between the original ranchos.

One set of prospectors left a lasting imprint on the area, opening it to more convenient occupation and use. Lemuel Atkinson, along with his brother, Henry, traveled to the area from Sacramento to work at the Golden Chariot Mine (Gallegos and Associates 2003). While competing stagecoach lines had been battling for supremacy of the routes to and from the backcountry, the Atkinson brothers developed a shorter, maintained route up today's Foster Canyon grade in 1873. This route ran through the center of today's Boulder Oaks Preserve, and the brothers built a two-story tollhouse and stage stop at the top of the grade with Lemuel acting as Treasurer of the endeavor (Gallegos and Associates 2003; LeMenager 1989:67, 1990:62). The County bought the road the following year, and appointed Henry Atkinson as Roadmaster for the roads in the district. LeMenager indicates that the route was altered to the west along its northern section in 1875, splitting to the west directly above the present location of the Boulder Oaks ranch site and running through Section 12 to reconnect with the Atkinsons' tollhouse, later called Shady Dell (Figure 4; LeMenager 1989:65; Bowen and Ransom 1975:16-17, 65). The new route is visible on the 1903 Cuyamaca 15' quadrangle, and both routes are also called out on a sketch map drawn in 1950 (Figures 5 and 6). A trail connecting the old and new routes is also visible on the 1903 quadrangle; however, that connector is not indicated on later topographic maps. Lemuel Atkinson later became the local postmaster operating out of the tollhouse and, in 1882, obtained the patent to a 160-acre homestead located to the northeast of the Boulder Oaks property (Gallegos and Associates 2003).

By 1883, the Atkinson Toll Road was a disgrace, as reported in the San Diego Union newspaper on April 25th of that year. The road was plagued by flooding, with washed out sections, rutting and exposed boulders. Joseph Foster, born in Sacramento, was appointed overseer of roads and in an effort to solve the problems covered the road with straw (Gallegos and Associates 2003; LeMenager 1989:68-69). In 1880, Foster had purchased a ranch and apiary originally homesteaded by Robert Rea, which served as the stage stop at the foot of the Atkinson Grade at the north end of Moreno Valley south of the project area. This spot came to be known as Foster, and is now separated from the Preserve by the San Vicente Reservoir.

Though the toll road was officially a County road, Foster's oversight of the roads in the area led the old Atkinson toll road from San Diego to Julian to be known later as the Foster Truck Trail, and the original eastern route is today marked on topographic maps as the "Foster Truck Trail (Boulder Oaks Spur)" (see Figure 4). In 1883, in response to the problems with the road, a new alignment up Mussey Grade outside the project area to the east was routed along a lower elevation, taking advantage of that valley's four to five percent grade, in contrast to the 15 to 17 percent grade travelers battled up the Atkinson Toll Road (LeMenager 1989:69). The contract to develop the route was awarded three years later (LeMenager 1989:70).

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Courtesy of the Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley

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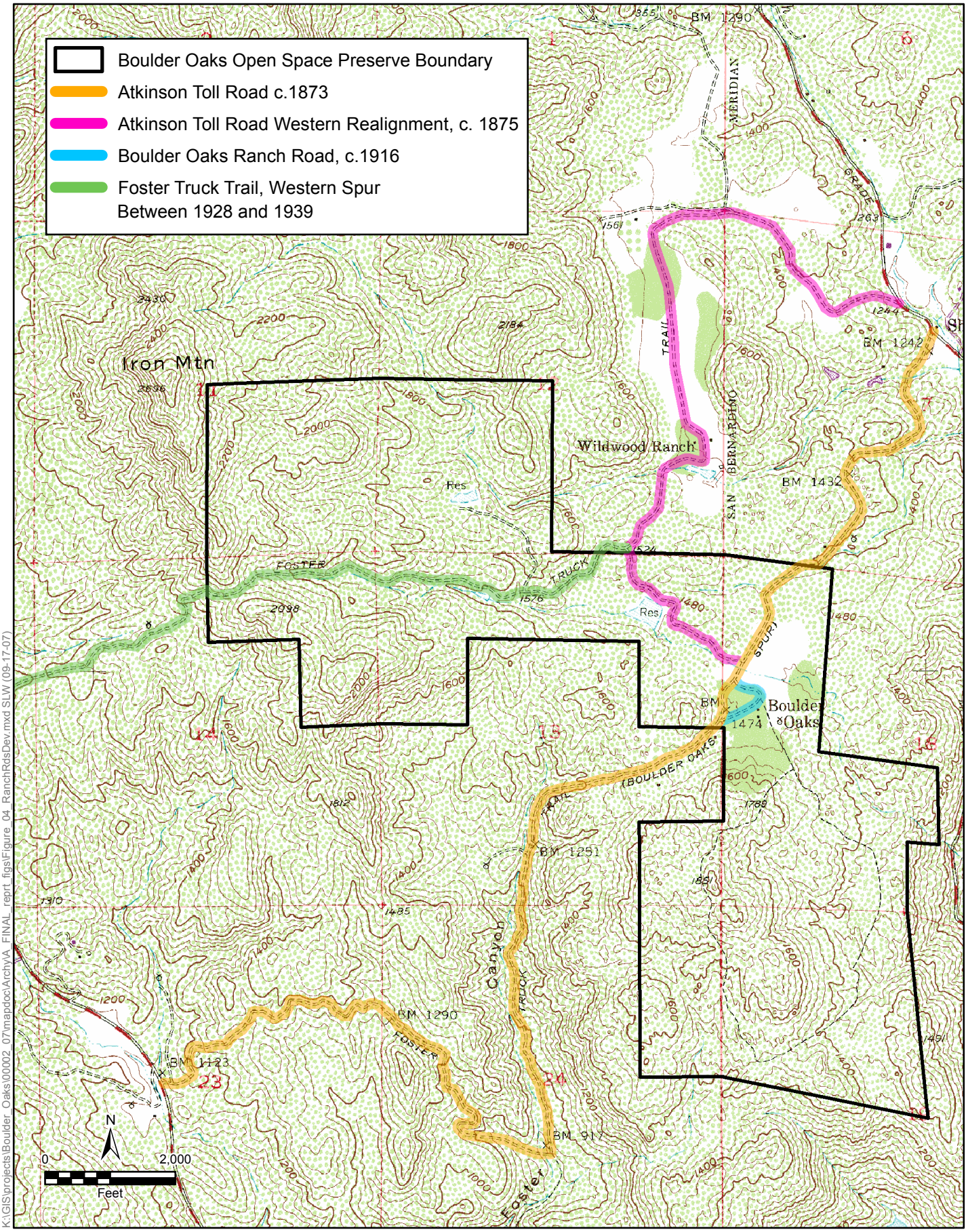
Figure 3
1840s Diseño of Rancho Cañada de San Vicente y Mesa del Padre Barona



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Source: USGS 7.5' Quad., California: San Vicente Reservoir

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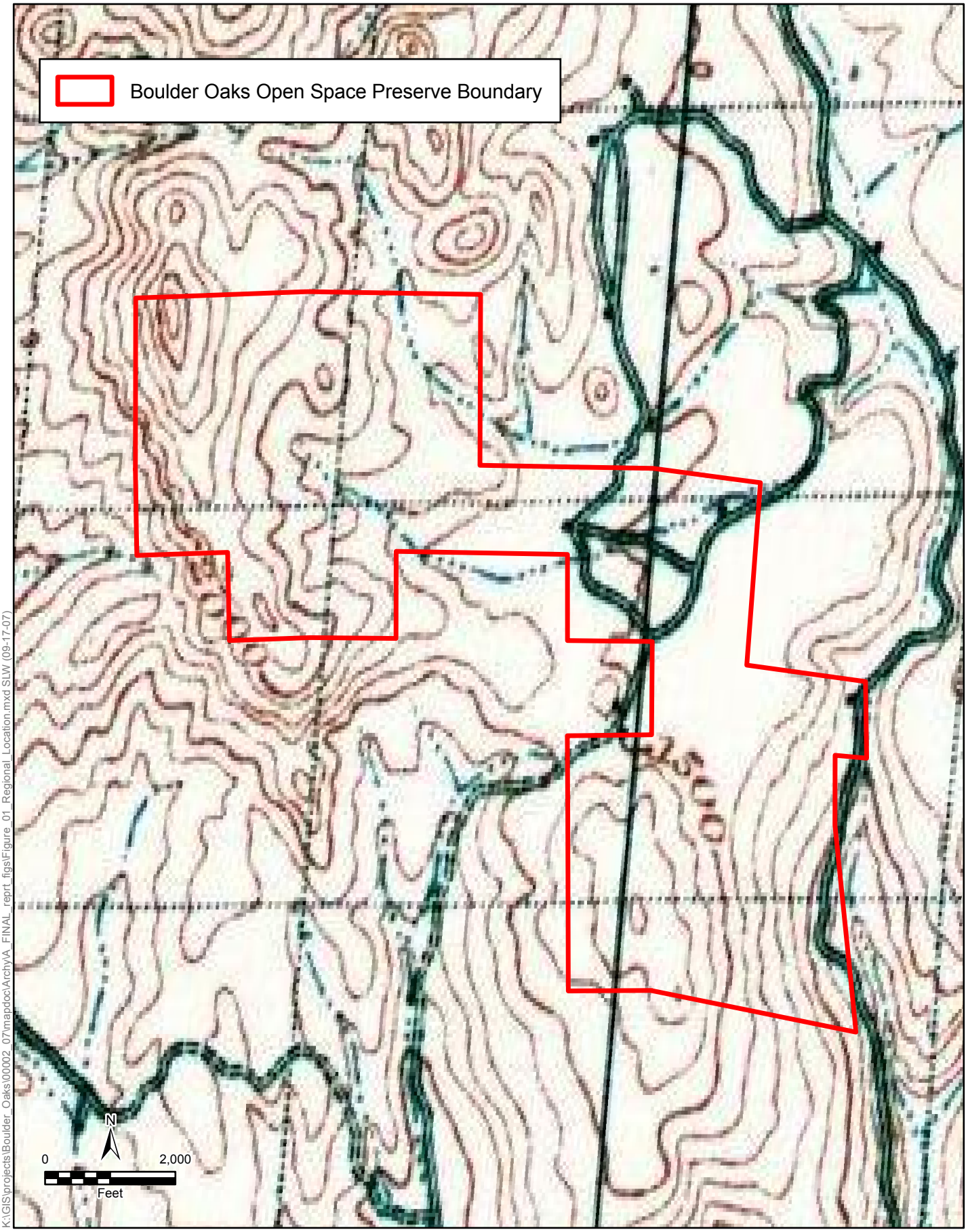
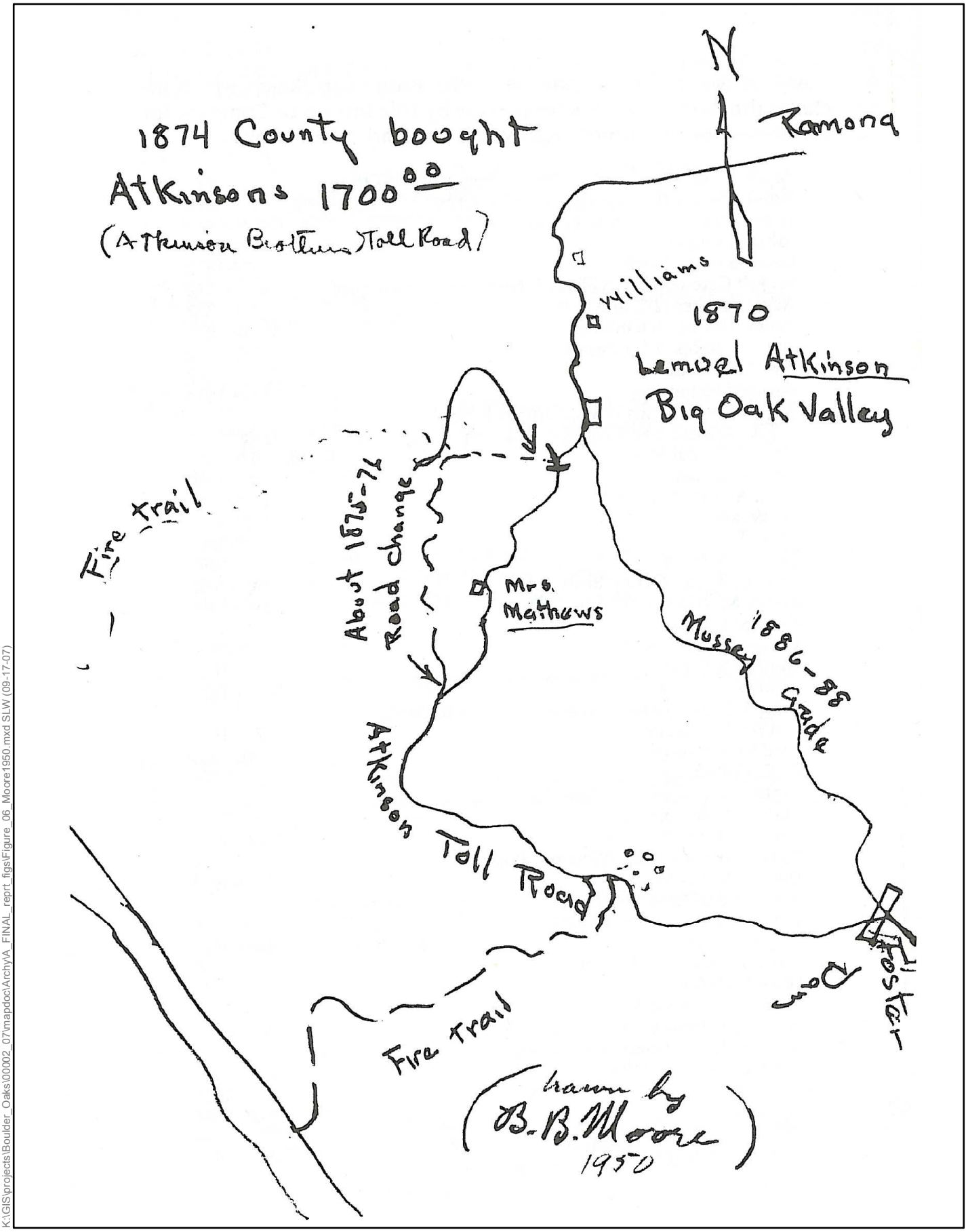
Figure 4
Ranch Roads Development
Within Boulder Oaks Open Space Preserve



Source: USGS 15' Quad., California: Cuyamaca 1903; Reproduced 1909)

Jones & Stokes

Figure 5
Atkinson Toll Road / Foster Truck Trail
Within Boulder Oaks, 1903



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Source: Bowen, Russel and Leona B. Ransom. Edited by Ruth S. Meyer. Historic Buildings of the Ramona Area.

Figure 6
Hand Drawn Map
by B. B. Moore, 1950

Jones & Stokes

Earlier, Joseph Foster partnered with his friend Frank Frary to open a stage line that ran from San Diego to Julian, ferrying people and goods to and from the mines (Gallegos and Associates 2003). In 1889, the San Diego, Cuyamaca & Eastern railroad was completed to Foster, but didn't raise enough to expand to Julian. This allowed Foster and Frary's stage line – originally running from San Diego to the Julian mines – to continue to provide service to Julian (LeMenager 1989:101-102). The line ran from the railroad terminus at Foster up the Mussey Grade, employing four-horse Concord stages. In addition to the yields of the mines, hay, grain, wool, oak, and wood was carried along Mussey Grade (LeMenager 1989:103, 105).

The region's use began to rise, with the 1887 subdivision of Nuevo (now Ramona) by the Santa Maria Land and Water Company inviting residents to the area (LeMenager 1989:94). Other homesteaders were settling around the project area, with A.W. Mussey residing to the east of Foster's Station and the Keith family settling in 1890 at Vernal Vale Farm adjacent to the southwestern portion of the project area. Susan Bugbee has extensively researched the Aylmer D. Keith family and a brief summary is presented here (Gallegos and Associates 2003). Attracted to the downtown area by the San Diego land boom but suffering business failures upon arrival, the family settled in Section 13, adjacent to the southern boundary of today's Preserve. The family raised a variety of crops and animals for their own use, including cattle, pigs, chickens, ducks and bees, and they maintained a vegetable garden, as well as lemon, orange, apple, peach and pomegranate trees and an olive orchard. A Mrs. E.P. Williams owned a farm just to the northeast of the Keith holding, and in 1903 Aylmer Keith acquired that land. In 1905, Aylmer was killed and his wife, Elizabeth, lived with her son in Berkeley while he attended school. Upon his graduation and move to Arizona in 1908, she returned to the ranch and lived at the Williams' residence in the summer. In 1909, the Keith ranch was advertised as for rent. Mrs. Keith began spending winters with her son's family upon his return to San Diego in 1915, but finding tenants for the ranch was so difficult that by 1918, she moved back to Vernal Vale Farm. Mrs. Keith died in 1927, and no subsequent residents of Vernal Vale have been identified. The ranch building may have been occupied during the depression, however, as suggested by newspapers dating to the 1930s which were seen pasted on the building's interior walls in a 1975 examination (Bowen and Ransom 1975:23).

Other early settlers like Augustus Barnett settled in the San Vicente Valley and helped to establish the newly subdivided settlement of Nuevo, whose town hall he helped build in 1893 (LeMenager 1990:102-3). While there is little documentation of settlement within the project area, a hand drawn sketch map and notes from 1950 indicate that a Mrs. Mathews lived midway along the west side of the old Atkinson Toll Road easterly route as early as 1887 (Bowen and Ransom 1975:19; see Figure 6). Just south of the Boulder Oaks location lived John Kernan, who received title to his land in 1891 and was granted his homestead claim by the U.S. in 1895 (Gallegos and Associates 2003). The location of his residence, at the intersection of the present-day Foster Truck Trail and old Atkinson Toll Road route is also illustrated on B.B. Moore's 1950 sketch of the area (see Figure 6). Delinquent tax payment led to his house being acquired by the state in 1900, and L.A. Blochman of San Diego purchased the residence in 1911. He subsequently sold a northern portion of the property, the southwest quarter of Section 13, just southwest of present-day Boulder Oaks, to Mrs. Susie T. Lisk that same year (Gallegos and Associates 2003). Nothing more is currently known about Mrs. Lisk, and there is no indication she resided on the property.

Into the early twentieth century, residents were still waiting for improvements to the area roads. Anticipated extensions of the railroad from Foster to Ramona never materialized, and renewed emphasis was placed on road improvement. Postmaster Thomas Jerman headed a petition proposing road improvements to encourage automobile travel to the backcountry (Gallegos and Associates 2003). Mussey Grade Road became the main thoroughfare for automobile travel, and served as part of the Automobile Club of Southern California's Lakeside to Ramona day trip route. By 1914, Foster's coaches gave way to automobiles, serving residents, weekend visitors, day-trippers, and tourists taking advantage of recreation like the Ramona Tent Village (LeMenager 1989:158).

At the same time, more land transfers and development around the project area were taking place. In 1914, Louis J. Wilde, later Mayor of San Diego (1917-1921), built Wildwood Ranch approximately one-third of a mile north of the Preserve boundary in the southeast quarter of Section 12. It was soon after acquired by Frank Lyons, an attorney from Vancouver, British Columbia, who subsequently sold the holding to members of the Forward family. Lyons, in San Diego at the time of the flood of 1916, had been separated from his family at Wildwood by the disaster for about ten days, not knowing what had become of them (Forward 1972:1). That was enough for Lyons, and father John F. Forward, Sr. and his sons Charles H. Forward and James D. Forward purchased the land in 1917, each taking one-third interest.

The Forwards had moved from Pittsburgh to San Diego, and established themselves as one of the premier business families in the area. John F. Forward founded the Union Title and Trust Company in 1903 after bringing his family to San Diego in 1887, and went on to serve as Mayor of the city from 1907 to 1909 (Heilbron 1936:22-23, 246). Charles H. Forward, raised in San Diego, attended Berkeley and graduated with a law degree after a two-year interlude at the U.S. Coast Guard School of Instruction. Charles began practicing law upon his return to San Diego in 1911, and was a founding partner of Stearns, Luce & Forward in 1929, predecessor of the well-known San Diego-based law firm of Luce, Forward, Hamilton & Scripps (McGrew 1922:35-36; Heilbron 1936:22-23; Luce Forward 2007). James D. was Director of the established San Diego grocery enterprise of Heller's Incorporated, and later become President and CEO of the Union Title and Trust Company (later the Union Title Insurance and Trust Company) (Heilbron 1936:22-23, 246; Forward 1986:220).

In the tradition of the backcountry, the Forwards attempted to raise cattle and chickens, and "as usual with beginners all efforts wou[n]d up in financial failure" (Forward 1972:1). They turned the ranch over to John F. Forward, Sr. and Mat F. Heller, successful San Diego grocer of Heller's Incorporated fame and James D. Forward's father-in-law, in 1921. Robert Forward, grandson of both John F. Forward and Mat Heller, recalled, "I don't think my grandfather and the other brothers were too interested in the ranch, so it ended up with my father and my grandfather Heller, my mother's father (owning) the thing fifty-fifty" (Forward 1989:9).

Just to the south, Dr. George Abbott was residing at the property called Boulder Oaks in the center of today's Preserve. Abbott arrived in San Diego in 1893 from New York City to serve as the resident physician at the Hotel del Coronado. Born in Connecticut, Abbott was trained at Harvard Medical College and received instruction in Europe. After four years at the Hotel del

Coronado, he ventured to Pasadena and served as resident physician at the Hotel Green and Maryland Hotel. After retiring from practice, he relocated to his Boulder Oaks ranch in 1916, where he lived with his sister, Mary Abbott, until his death in 1933 (San Diego Union 1933).

The memoirs of Charles H. Forward suggest that Abbott obtained the title to the Boulder Oaks property circa 1914 (Forward 1974:2-2). Forward describes that Abbott "built a large commodious home in the valley," and goes on to describe the Boulder Oaks residence (Forward 1974:2-2). A circa 1920 description of the Boulder Oaks property notes "a new, attractive "bungalow cottage" which "has just been built" (Anonymous[Abbott?] c.1920). The Craftsman-style residence and outbuildings were nestled in the boulder outcrops of this small meadow (Figure 7). The residence consisted of "a living room, with a stone fireplace; a dining-room, with a brick fire place; three cozy bed-rooms and kitchen on the first floor; two larger bed-rooms, with adjoining sleeping porches up stairs; three modern bath-rooms, one on each floor, and one in the basement for servant and chauffeur." The house had an oil-burning furnace, a solar water heating system, and an oil-burning water heater for winter use.

Solar water heating systems had been available since the 1890s, patented by Clarence Kemp. The system cost $25 and, according to author John Perlin, Kemp marketed his devices to "eastern gentlemen whose wives had gone off with their maids to summer at some resort, leaving their husbands to fend for themselves," simplifying the hard duties such as lighting the furnace or stove to which they were unaccustomed (Perlin 2005). By 1909, William J. Bailey introduced the panel system, which the Boulder Oaks residence likely had. This system involved a panel of pipes attached to a black-painted metal sheet placed in a glass-covered box attached to an insulated storage unit in the home, as in the "50 gallen [sic]" tank mentioned in the description of Boulder Oaks (Perlin 2005; Anonymous[Abbott?] c.1920). The house was served by a septic tank. Forward also notes that Abbott had a well dug and had a windmill pumping water to a higher elevation tank to gravity-feed water to the house (Forward 1974:2-2).

Renowned for his "high moral character, his culture and intellect," it is of little surprise that Abbott would create as his ranch residence a Craftsman-style bungalow home constructed in a style whose ideological background stressed the "importance of harmony between a house and its landscape" (Duchscherer and Keister 1995:8; San Diego Tribune 1933) That the author of the Boulder Oaks description employed, in quotes in the original text, "bungalow cottage" speaks to the particular meaning that phrase carried at the time among those familiar with the Arts & Crafts movement and its influences. The bungalow's initial reference was as part of American vacation architecture, and it came to be associated with "leisure, informality, and natural settings through its early 'summer cottage' incarnation (Duchscherer and Keister 1995:11). The rustic quality of the Boulder Oaks home, not least of which is seen in its use of rock in the fireplace construction and in its use of the natural boulder outcrops, echoes the use of natural "found" materials in building early in the Arts & Crafts traditions and is part of the "use of 'found' boulders and river rock in many California bungalow designs" contemporaneous to this residence (Duchscherer and Keister 1995:11). The informality of the Craftsman style extends to the Boulder Oaks residence's screen-enclosed porches, which enabled accommodation of guests at short notice (Duchscherer and Keister 1995:13).

Abbott's life at Boulder Oaks was accompanied by china, table linen and silver, a library full of books, a typewriter, a microscope and a piano, as well as the gentleman farmer's requisite cow and poultry (Abbott 1920). The estate of 200 acres had already been developed with two wells and still had a number of undeveloped springs to supply water. According to the c.1920 description, "about 75 acres [have] been under the plow. For over a quarter of a century oranges, lemons and olives have done finely without irrigation" (Anonymous [Abbott?] c.1920). He was also, at the time, looking for a purchaser for his Boulder Oaks ranch. He wrote to neighbor John Forward on 3 February 1920:

Should you or any friend of yours be interested in the enclosed letter, for the purpose of making a country home among the foot hills of Southern California, or for the entertainment of "Week end parties" at a convenient altitude and distance from the sea air at San Diego and Coronado Beach and should care to look over this property, I shall be glad to receive a call from you at any time…come out from San Diego, pass through East San Diego and the little hamlets of La Mesa, Grossmont, El Cajon, Santee, Lakeside, Foster, then up the good "Mussey Grade". One mile above the grade…one comes to a little green farm house called "Shady Dell"…Stop there! Directly opposite the watering trough a private road runs off among the hills; follow this road for a mile, (10 minutes) – there are not other roads to mislead one and you will come to our house where we shall be glad to meet you. (Abbott 1920).

Abbott provides a detailed description of the Boulder Oaks outbuildings, consisting of "three pretty bungalow rooms, with three sleeping porches, two bathrooms, two toilets connected with a two compartment cement septic tank. Near the house is a cottage garage, comprising a chauffeur's room 12' x 16', a garage 12' x 16' and a 10' x 16, workshop and woodshed. About an eighth of a mile away is a farmer's cottage, having also a workshop and small out buildings; an old barn and a chicken house, with good runs." These last buildings are to the south on the present Boulder Oaks property. Even this early, however, the Boulder Oaks area was promoted as recreation; the ranch "is not a farming proposition at so much an acre; it is a site for a castle home and, were it in Europe in time of peace, it would be eagerly sought for, as a most beautiful setting for a charming castle" (Anonymous[Abbott?] c.1920).

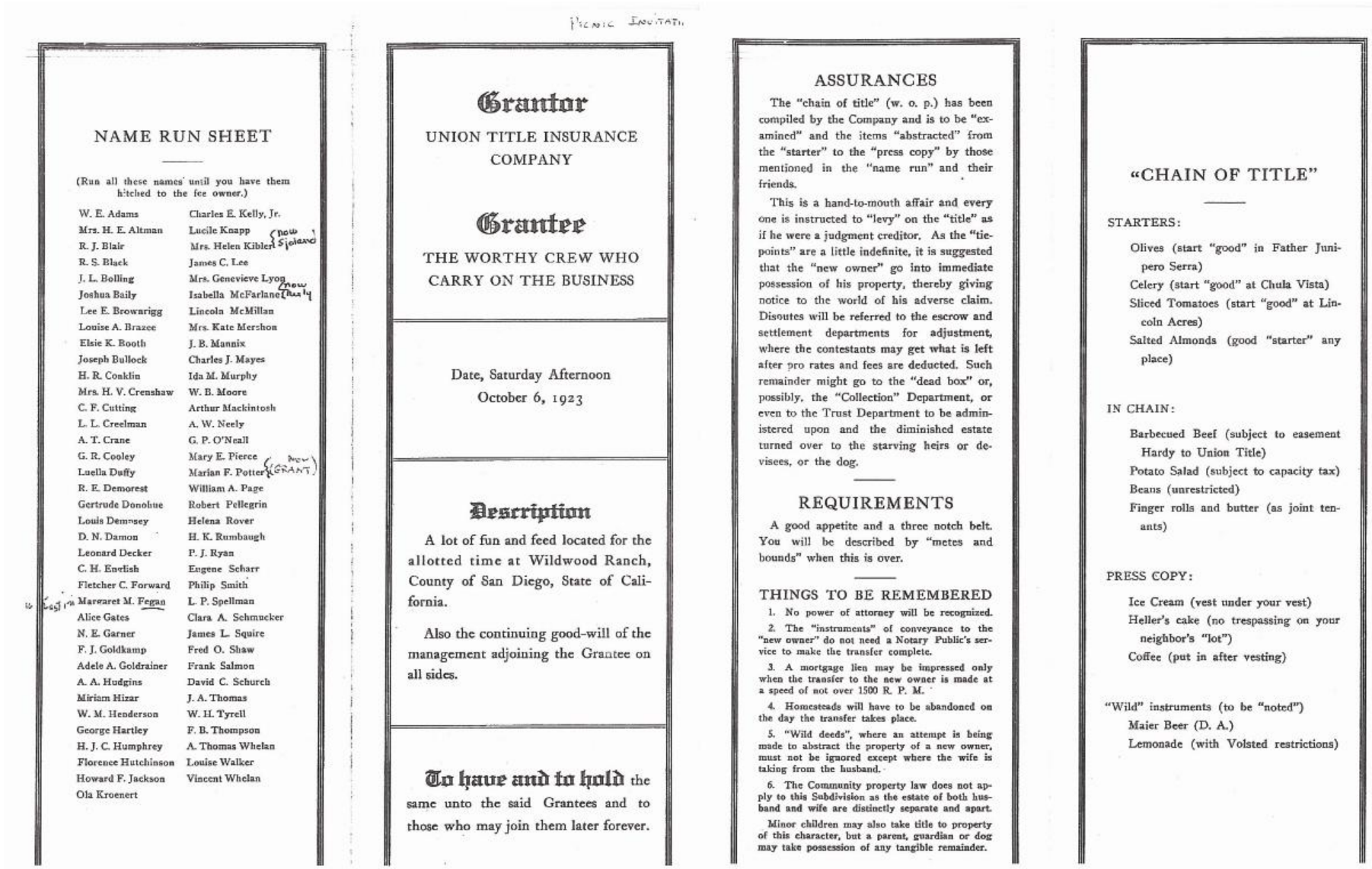
That the area was considered a pleasurable spot for recreation, as suggested by Abbott's letter recognizing Boulder Oaks' potential for "Week end parties," is borne out by the Forward family's use of their Wildwood Ranch, where they held family gatherings and company picnics (Forward 1989:9). An October 1923 invitation to such an event reflects not only the family's Union Title Insurance Company, but also the preeminence of real estate interests and issues in the backcountry area, as in San Diego at large (Figure 8). Recreational visitors to the area soon had their trip made more enjoyable.

In 1926, Mussey Grade Road, now the main route from San Diego to Ramona, was concreted. Sometime between 1928 and 1939, the east-west trending Foster Truck Trail, formerly known as a "fire trail," met up with the western spur of the Atkinson Toll Road at the northern boundary of today's Preserve (Figure 9, see Figures 4 and 6; LeMenager 1989:71). A hand-drawn map dating to sometime after 1921, given the presence of "Mrs. Strong's Castle Home" shown on Mt. Woodson, illustrates in great detail the layout, occupation, and use of the lands that included Boulder Oaks and Wildwood (Figure10).

SOURCE: Courtesy of the County of San Diego, Department of Parks and Recreation History Department

Figure 7
Abbott/Forward House
Before 2003 Cedar Fire

Jones & Stokes



NAME RUN SHEET

(Run all these names until you have them hitched to the fee owner.)

W. E. Adams	Charles E. Kelly, Jr.
Mrs. H. E. Altman	Lucile Knapp
R. J. Blair	Mrs. Helen Kibler (now Sjoland)
R. S. Black	James C. Lee
J. L. Bolling	Mrs. Genevieve Lyon
Joshua Baily	Isabella McFarlane (now Bailey)
Lee E. Brownrigg	Lincoln McMillan
Louise A. Brazee	Mrs. Kate Mershon
Elsie K. Booth	J. B. Mannix
Joseph Bullock	Charles J. Mayes
H. R. Conklin	Ida M. Murphy
Mrs. H. V. Crenshaw	W. B. Moore
C. F. Cutting	Arthur Mackintosh
L. L. Creelman	A. W. Neely
A. T. Crane	G. P. O'Neall
G. R. Cooley	Mary E. Pierce
Luella Duffy	Marian F. Potter (now GRANT)
R. E. Demorest	William A. Page
Gertrude Donohue	Robert Pellegrin
Louis Demmsey	Helena Rover
D. N. Damon	H. K. Rumbaugh
Leonard Decker	P. J. Ryan
C. H. Enelish	Eugene Scharr
Fletcher C. Forward	Philip Smith
Margaret M. Fegan	L. P. Spellman
Alice Gates	Clara A. Schmucker
N. E. Garner	James L. Squire
F. J. Goldkamp	Fred O. Shaw
Adele A. Goldrainer	Frank Salmon
A. A. Hudgins	David C. Schurch
Miriam Hizar	J. A. Thomas
W. M. Henderson	W. H. Tyrell
George Hartley	F. B. Thompson
H. J. C. Humphrey	A. Thomas Whelan
Florence Hutchinson	Louise Walker
Howard F. Jackson	Vincent Whelan
Ola Kroenert	

PICNIC INVITATION

Grantor

UNION TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY

Grantee

THE WORTHY CREW WHO CARRY ON THE BUSINESS

Date, Saturday Afternoon
October 6, 1923

Description

A lot of fun and feed located for the allotted time at Wildwood Ranch, County of San Diego, State of California.

Also the continuing good-will of the management adjoining the Grantee on all sides.

To have and to hold the same unto the said Grantees and to those who may join them later forever.

ASSURANCES

The "chain of title" (w. o. p.) has been compiled by the Company and is to be "examined" and the items "abstracted" from the "starter" to the "press copy" by those mentioned in the "name run" and their friends.

This is a hand-to-mouth affair and every one is instructed to "levy" on the "title" as if he were a judgment creditor. As the "tie-points" are a little indefinite, it is suggested that the "new owner" go into immediate possession of his property, thereby giving notice to the world of his adverse claim. Disoutes will be referred to the escrow and settlement departments for adjustment, where the contestants may get what is left after pro rates and fees are deducted. Such remainder might go to the "dead box" or, possibly, the "Collection" Department, or even to the Trust Department to be administered upon and the diminished estate turned over to the starving heirs or devisees, or the dog.

REQUIREMENTS

A good appetite and a three notch belt. You will be described by "metes and bounds" when this is over.

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED

1. No power of attorney will be recognized.
2. The "instruments" of conveyance to the "new owner" do not need a Notary Public's service to make the transfer complete.
3. A mortgage lien may be impressed only when the transfer to the new owner is made at a speed of not over 1500 R. P. M.
4. Homesteads will have to be abandoned on the day the transfer takes place.
5. "Wild deeds", where an attempt is being made to abstract the property of a new owner, must not be ignored except where the wife is taking from the husband.
6. The Community property law does not apply to this Subdivision as the estate of both husband and wife are distinctly separate and apart.

Minor children may also take title to property of this character, but a parent, guardian or dog may take possession of any tangible remainder.

"CHAIN OF TITLE"

STARTERS:

- Olives (start "good" in Father Junipero Serra)
- Celery (start "good" at Chula Vista)
- Sliced Tomatoes (start "good" at Lincoln Acres)
- Salted Almonds (good "starter" any place)

IN CHAIN:

- Barbecued Beef (subject to easement Hardy to Union Title)
- Potato Salad (subject to capacity tax)
- Beans (unrestricted)
- Finger rolls and butter (as joint tenants)

PRESS COPY:

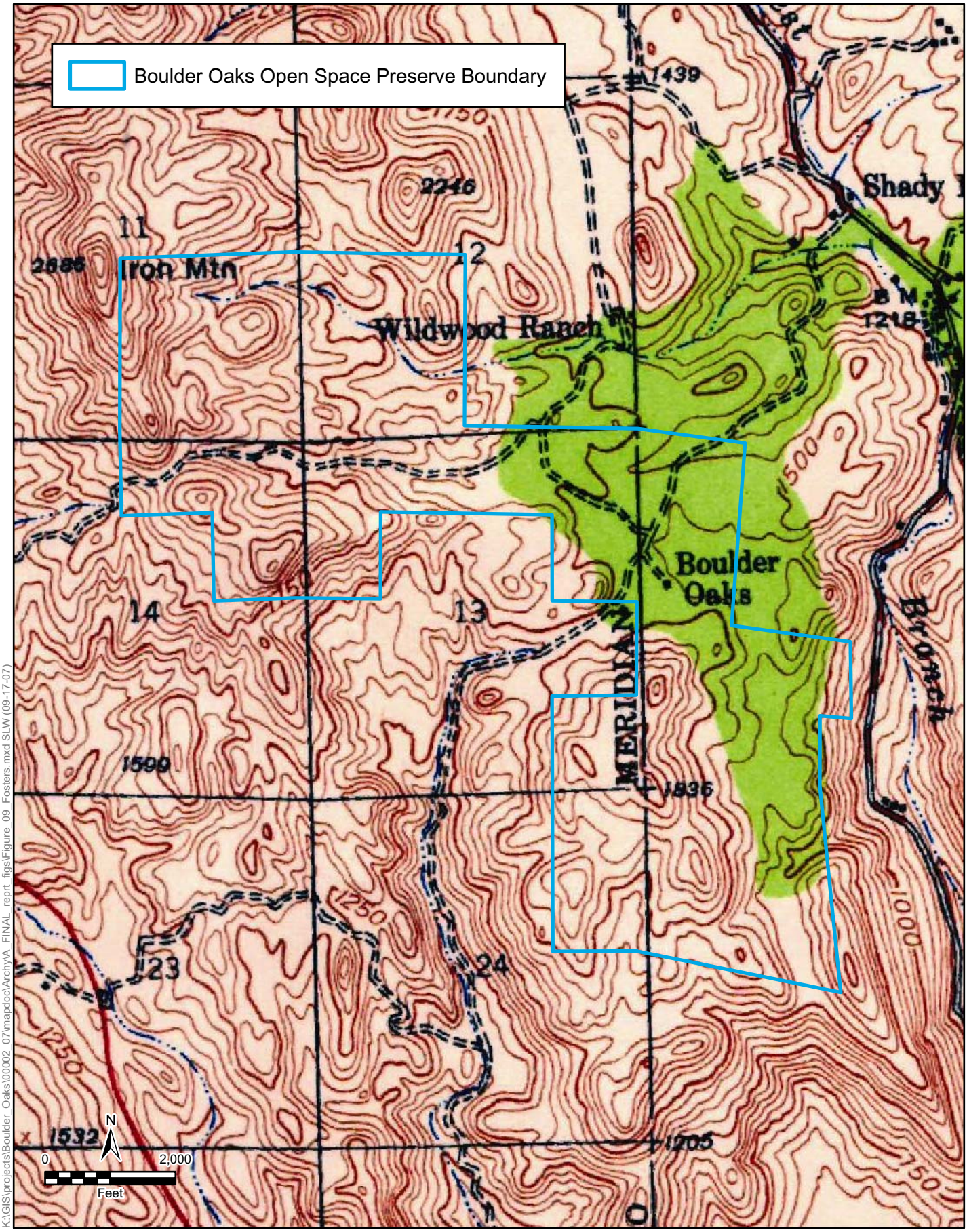
- Ice Cream (vest under your vest)
- Heller's cake (no trespassing on your neighbor's "lot")
- Coffee (put in after vesting)

"Wild" instruments (to be "noted")

- Maier Beer (D. A.)
- Lemonade (with Volsted restrictions)

Source: County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation History Department

Figure 8
Invitation to Picnic at Wildwood, 1923

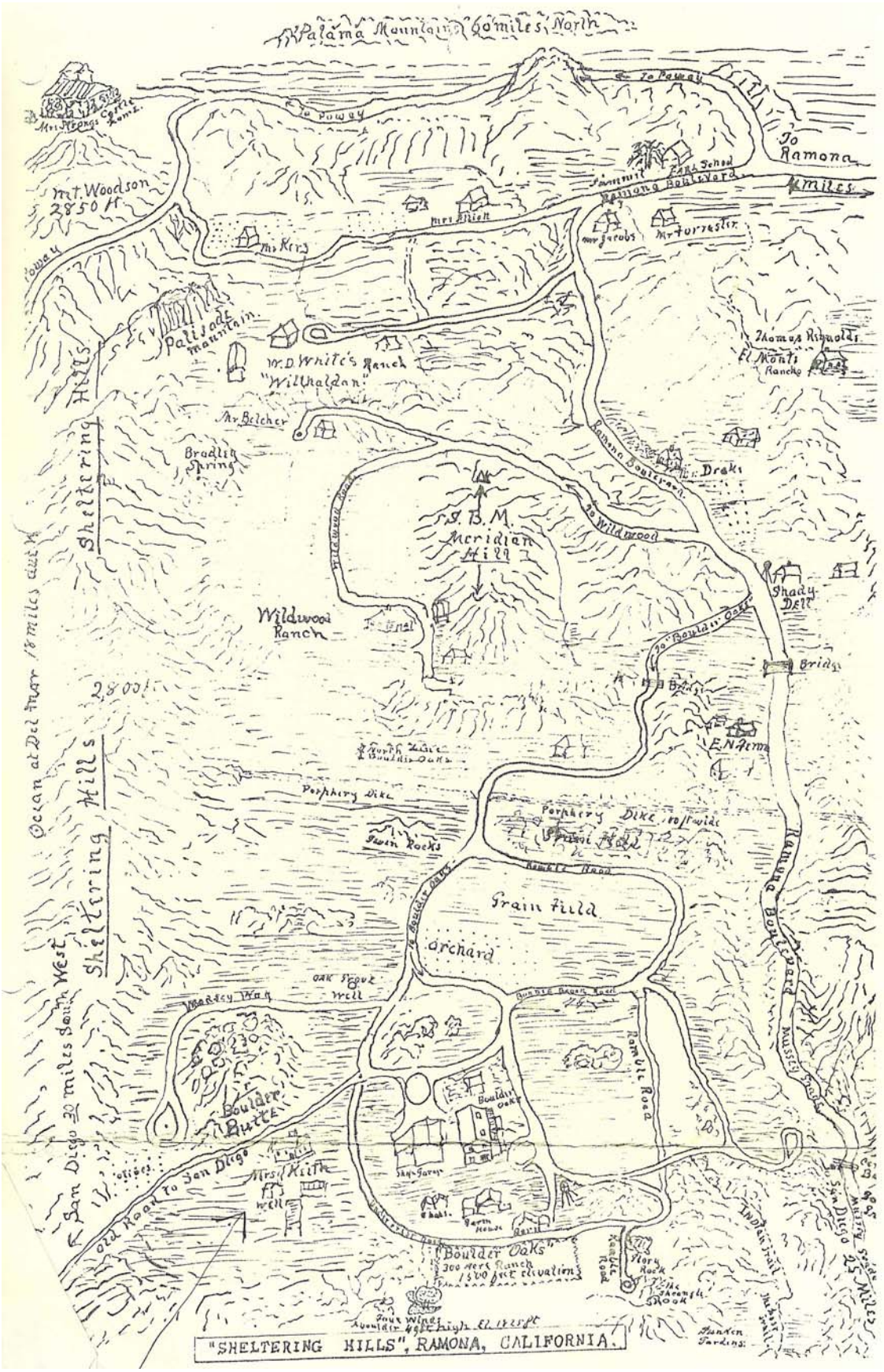


K:\GIS\projects\Boulder_Oaks\00002_07\mapdoc\ArchyA_FINAL_reprt_figs\Figure_09_Fosters.mxd SLW (09-17-07)

Source: USGS 15' Quad., California: El Cajon 1939

Jones & Stokes

Figure 9
Foster Truck Trail
Within Boulder Oaks, 1939



K:\GIS\projects\Boulder_Oaks\00002_07\mapdoc\ArchyA_FINAL_reprt_figs\Figure_10_Wildwood_Map.ai SLW (09-17-07)

Courtesy: Ramona Historical Society/County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation History Department

Figure 10
"Sheltering Hills", Ramona, California
Undated Map (Post-1921)

Jones & Stokes

During this time, ownership changes were afoot at both Wildwood and Boulder Oaks. Heller Investments, the real estate holding company of Mat Heller's grocery endeavor, acquired Wildwood in its entirety in 1932. In 1933, George Abbott, still in possession of Boulder Oaks, died at the ranch (San Diego Tribune 1933). The San Diego Tribune reported that "In the death of Dr. George E. Abbott San Diego county loses one of its esteemed citizens" (1933). Boulder Oaks passed to his single sister, Mary. In 1937, Charles H. Forward and his wife, Zella, purchased Wildwood from Heller Investments. Charles H. Forward subsequently left Wildwood to serve in World War II and, upon his return in 1946, he acquired the 340-acre Boulder Oaks property from Mary Abbott (Forward 1974:1-2). Charles H. Forward, his wife and his son all lived at Wildwood until that year, when Charles Jr. was married. Upon the marriage, Charles Sr. and his wife moved to the Boulder Oaks residence, leaving Wildwood for his son and his new bride (Forward 1974:2-3). The surrounding area continued to develop as well, with Mussey Grade Road replaced by State Highway 67 in 1943 as the main Ramona-San Diego automobile route (LeMenager 1989:71).

Upon purchasing Boulder Oaks, Charles H. Forward modernized the residence. He installed electric pumps to provide water for the house and garden, and placed wire fencing around the house with a rock wall surrounding a portion of it. He also constructed four soil erosion dams and laid a two-inch water main from "a northerly line of Wildwood Ranch to a point south of the Boulder Oaks home" (Forward 1974:2-2).

One of these dams, with a 20-acre foot capacity, was completed in 1950; two others, with a 3000-yard capacity each, were completed in 1951; the date of a possible fourth is unknown (San Diego Union 1951). His son, Charles Jr., burned "substantially all" of the acreage they held, and had about 100 Hereford cattle grazing (Forward 1974:2-2). Wildwood remained the residence of Charles Forward, Jr. and his wife Sudie. As of 1951, she reported that she loved the retreat that has been her home for five years, noting that the elder Forwards only came for weekends, suggesting that they continued to have a primary residence in the city of San Diego (San Diego Union 1951). Charles H. Forward finally sold his ranch holding in 1968 due to the "impossibility of operating" it; according to Forward, "the government began to oppress the rancher by making it impossible to have Mexican labor; the tax assayer and collector began to ruthlessly move in to raise the valuation and the taxes." (Forward 1974:2-2). The ranching retreat era of the Ramona backcountry was in its decline, and in the following decades, new subdivisions and residential development changed the face of much of the surrounding area.

2.3 Ethnography

The project site is situated within the traditional territory of the people known to the Spaniards as the Diegueño, a term derived from the mission with which these people came to be associated after 1769, i.e., the San Diego Mission Alcalá. This term was later adopted by anthropologists (Kroeber 1925) and further divided into the southern and northern Diegueño. More recently, Shipek (1982) has initiated use of a Yuman language term "Kumeyaay" for the people formerly designated as the Diegueño. According to Carrico (1998:V-3):

> The linguistic and language boundaries as seen by Shipek (1982) subsume the Yuman speakers into a single nomenclature, the Kumeyaay, a name applied

> previously to the mountain Tipai or Southern Diegueño by Lee (1937), while Almstedt (1974:1) noted that 'Ipai applied to the Northern Diegueño with Tipai and Kumeyaay for the Southern Diegueño. However, Luomala (1978:592) has suggested that while these groups consisted of over 30 patrilineal clans, no singular tribal name was used and she referred to the Yuman-speaking people as 'Iipai/Tipai.

Carrico also indicates that other researchers have designated "the Kumeyaay living north of the San Diego River as 'Iipai (Northern Diegueño), and those south of the river and into Baja California as Tipai (Southern Diegueño) (Langdon 1975:64-70; Hedges 1975:71-83)." (1998:V-1). The project area, therefore, lies within the territory defined for the 'Iipai. Carrico (1998:V-3 – V-8), has described the ethnographic Kumeyaay as follows:

> The Kumeyaay are typically considered to be a hunting-gathering society characterized by central-based nomadism. While a large variety of terrestrial and marine food sources were exploited, emphasis was placed on acorn procurement and processing as well as the capture of rabbit and deer. Shipek (1989; 1963) has strongly suggested that the Kumeyaay, or at least some bands of the Kumeyaay, were practicing proto-agriculture at the time of Spanish contact. While the evidence is problematic, the Kumeyaay were certainly adept land and resource managers with a history of intensive plant husbandry.
>
> As with most hunting-gathering societies (Service 1966:33), Kumeyaay social organization was formed in terms of kinship. More specifically, the Kumeyaay were a patrilocal type of band organization with band exogamy (marriage outside of one's band) and virilocal marital residence (the married couple integrates into the male's band). The band is often considered as synonymous with a village or rancheria, which is a political entity…Almstedt (1980: 45) has suggested that the term rancheria be applied to both a social and geographical unit, as well as to the particular population and territory held in common by a native group or band. She also stressed that the territory for a rancheria might comprise a 30 square mile area…Many households would constitute a village or rancheria and several villages were part of a much larger social system usually referred to as a consanguineal kin group (cimuL). The cimuL is typically an exogamous, multilocal, patrilineal, consanguineal descent unit, often widely dispersed in local lineage. The members of the cimuL do not intermarry because of their presumed common ancestry, but they maintain close relations and often share territory and resources (Sahlins 1968: 23; Service 1971: 105-106; Luomala 1963: 287- 289).
>
> Territorial divisions among Kumeyaay residential communities are normally set by the circuit of moves between villages by cimuLs in search in food. As Spier (1923:307) noted, the entire territory was not occupied at one time, but rather the communities moved between resources in such a manner that in the course of a year all of the recognized settlements may have been occupied. While a cimuL could own, or more correctly control, a tract of land with proscribed rights (Luomala 1963: 285: Spier 1923: 306), no one from another cimuL was denied

> access to the resources of nature since no individual owned the resources, they were to be shared.
>
> The Kumeyaay religious practices took many forms of spiritualism with the assistance of shamans and cimuL leaders. Spiritual leaders were neither elected to, nor inherited their position, but achieved status because they knew all the songs involved in ceremonies (Shipek 1991) and had an inclination toward the supernatural. Important Kumeyaay ceremonies included male and female puberty rites, the fire ceremony, the whirling dance, the eclipse ceremony, the eagle dance and the cremation ceremony, as well as the yearly mourning ceremony (Spier 1923: 311-326). The primary ceremonial direction among the Kumeyaay is east with entrance to ceremonial enclosures usually facing this direction (Kroeber 1925: 717) and with rock art frequently positioned toward the east. The Kumeyaay are the only California tribe known to possess a color-direction system where white represents east, green-blue the south, black the west, and red for the north (Kroeber 1925: 717; Waterman 1908).

With a history stretching back at least 2,000 years, the Kumeyaay at the point of contact in the late 1700s were, as described above by Carrico, settled in permanent villages or rancherias with strong alliances.

2.4 Previous Research in the Area

Prominent Studies in the Ramona Area and Preserve Vicinity

Previous research in the area, though not extensive, has included both archaeological and historical studies. In addition to early historical accounts, several of which have already been cited above in the historical overview (e.g., LeMenager 1989; 1990), cultural resources studies associated with regulatory compliance for the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and/or for the federal regulations such as the National Historical Preservation Act (NHPA), have been conducted on, or in the vicinity of, the property. Three such cultural resources studies are documented within the Preserve. The first was conducted in 1985 by Richard Jenkins, and consisted of an archaeological assessment of the Del Cielo VMP project completed for the California Department of Forestry. Two additional surveys, one by Gross et al. (1992) for the Sycamore-Creelman Transmission Line and Access Roads project, and the other by Gallegos and Associates (2003) for the San Vicente Area-Specific Management Directives and Fire Management Plan project, recorded resources within the Preserve boundaries. While 28 other previous cultural resource studies are documented at the SCIC to have occurred within a one-mile radius of the project property, several others, not on file there, are known to have occurred.

One of these studies is possibly the earliest documented archaeological investigation in the vicinity, conducted in 1942 along San Vicente Creek valley, immediately to the south of the Preserve property (McCown 1945). This study occurred in the valley just prior to the completion of construction of San Vicente Dam and the subsequent flooding of the valley circa 1943. The study included an archaeological survey and excavation of a prehistoric village or campsite along the creek bed. Discoveries during this investigation included incised pottery, a rock shelter, and

human burials. Another of these archaeological studies, located immediately to the south of the Preserve property, was conducted in 1993, and consisted of a large cultural resources survey that included the Beeler Canyon drainage area west of the Preserve, and the entire San Vicente Lake shore (Ogden 1995). A total of 39 cultural resource sites were recorded during this survey. Also noteworthy in this study were the identification of several "Yoni" bedrock features and a rock shelter in the lakeshore area just south of the Preserve. Yoni features, interpreted as prehistoric symbols of fertility, have been identified at a number of sites in the San Diego area (McGowan 1982; Hedges 2004).

Other archaeological studies of note in the Ramona area, and Preserve vicinity, include subsurface investigations conducted at sites adjacent to Daney Canyon just the north of the Preserve (Hunt and Raven-Jennings 1998; Carrico and Cooley 2007); within the adjacent San Vicente Creek drainage system, southwest of the Preserve (Willey et al. 2002; Willey and Dolan 2004); in the upper Beeler Canyon drainage west of the Preserve (Raven-Jennings and Smith 1999); and along the lower Santa Maria Creek drainage northwest of the Preserve (Carrico 2003; Cooley and Barrie 2004, Carrico and Cooley 2005; Saunders 1993). Another study of interest involves identification of the prehistoric usage and distribution of a locally derived, lithic raw material not previously well recognized (A. Pigniolo personal communication 2006).

In one of the Santa Maria Creek area studies, Carrico proposed that a cluster of 32 sites may represent the village of *Pámu* that is known, ethnographically, to be in the general area (2003). He suggested that the village of *Pámu* may have formed one part of a bipolar settlement territory (*ranchería*) of *Pámu*/Mesa Grande (*Tekemuk)* that was inhabited by the *Shrichak* (owl clan) in the Winter with movement to the Mesa Grande village of *Tekemuk* in the summer for acorn harvesting and hunting (Carrico 2003; Carrico and Cooley 2005). Radiocarbon dates indicated that occupation at, at least one the sites extended back to circa 2,000 years ago. Also, in the Santa Maria Creek watershed area, Saunders examines prehistoric settlement based on data from a large survey and testing program on the Montecito Ranch property (Saunders 1993). In one of the two Daney Canyon area studies, the range of artifact types and faunal remains recovered, and the presence of stacked rock rooms and cremated human remains, at two related and adjacent sites, indicated that, together, they represented a location at which people stayed for at least a period of several days if not several weeks during the year. Two other sites on the property were interpreted to represent expedient resource procurement and limited processing locations (Carrico and Cooley 2007). In the other Daney Canyon area study, data recovery results indicated occupation of a site similar in nature to the one encountered in the study by Carrico and Cooley (2007), i.e. a temporary camp probably inhabited for only a few days or weeks during the year. Results in this study also produced a radiocarbon date, which indicated occupation of the site as early as circa 1,270 years ago (Hunt and Raven-Jennings 1998).

Results of the data recovery program in the San Vicente Reservoir area indicated principal, but not exclusive, occupation of the seven prehistoric sites investigated, during the Late Prehistoric and Ethnohistoric periods (Willey and Dolan 2004). Only one of the sites appeared to have been occupied prior to the Late Prehistoric Period. Investigated as part of this study were five sites with bedrock Yoni features (Hedges 2004). Also conducted in the study was historic research connected with the evaluation of two historic homestead sites and San Vicente Dam itself (Willey and Dolan 2004). As noted previously, investigations at the Scripps Poway Parkway

Site in upper Beeler Canyon, produced, perhaps the earliest radiocarbon dated site in the local area with occupation as early as 5,800 years ago, and artifacts recovered corresponding to this age including doughnut stones, discoidals, and large side-notched points (Raven-Jennings and Smith 1999). Current research by Pigniolo is ongoing with the purpose of identifying and describing the prehistoric usage of a volcanic material from local outcrops of the Lusardi Formation (2007). Based on this research, this largely unknown material type (Lusardi Formation Volcanics [LFV]) is now being recognized at sites in the Ramona and Poway area as well as the patterns of its distribution

Research Context

Previous research conducted in the local area, as well as in the San Diego region in general, provides a basis for understanding the cultural resources present within the Preserve. It also provides criteria for assessing the significance of these resources relative to the value of the scientific information they contain and the answers they may be able to provide to unresolved historical and archaeological research questions. To this end, this previous research allows for the delineation of particular research topic areas or "realms". For prehistoric resources these topic realms often focus on categories of research such as settlement patterning or trade. Patterns of prehistoric subsistence and settlement have, for example, been a topic area of particular focus by several researchers. Regionally, Christenson (1990) has proposed and implemented a systems approach for the analysis of settlement and subsistence patterns in the San Diego County area during the Late Prehistoric period. In her study, Christenson made use of various environmental and cultural variables, many of which are frequently contained within topic areas or realms often proposed to assess site potential to provide important research information. Laylander (1997) has discussed and critiqued the use of some settlement systems approaches in analyzing the prehistoric hunter-gatherers of the San Diego region. He proposed an alternative approach, similar to that used by Christenson, utilizing the correlation of archaeological variables, at the regional, site, and artifact/ecofact/feature levels, with settlement system dimensions.

Recently, several researchers have defined and discussed research topic areas considered relevant to the prehistory of the area (e.g. Laylander 2006), both regionally (San Diego County) and locally (for the adjacent Ramona area and vicinity). Specifically, in the northern county area, for a large survey of the lower Santa Margarita River Valley, Schroth et al. (1996: Sect. 2, pp. 10-21) proposed five general topic areas considered applicable for the investigation of the prehistory of their study area: (1) prehistoric time-depth and chronology; (2) subsistence strategies; (3) settlement patterning; (4) trade and travel; and (5) tool technology. Essentially these same topic areas or realms were also used to assess the research value of sites encountered in large surveys in the southern county, in the Otay Mesa area (Gallegos et al. 1998). Locally, in the Ramona area, Carrico and Cooley (2005) have previously described four, similarly broad, research topic areas including: chronology, settlement, lithic raw material procurement, and technological and/or environmental change (Sect. III, pp. 1-7).

Such broad topic realms allow for site type and content to be understood and evaluated in the broader context of both the region and the local area. They provide the basis for site content to be translated into research questions that can help explain the nature of past life ways. How, for example, do sites fit, or not fit into the prehistoric settlement pattern as it is currently understood.

How are they located relative to their environmental setting? Do any of the sites represent more substantial habitation locations such as villages or major campsites. Such sites often contain the greatest variety of associated cultural materials, thereby providing the context with which to better explain their function and relevance to each other. Can sites with ceremonial and/or ritual content identified? Are special-use sites present such as quarries, lithic workshops, milling stations, and seed storage locations present? Do any sites contain exotic artifacts or materials that may indicate trade with other areas. Are the raw lithic or food material remains observed at the sites, indicative that they were locally obtained or do they indicate procurement from greater distance. Do the sites contain elements that can be used to ascertain their age, either by radiometric dating or by the presence of time sensitive artifacts?

The previous prehistoric research studies described above for the area indicate some of the information that has already been obtained. Results from the current survey can indicate what potential new information sites discovered on the Preserve may be able to contribute, and that may be able to be used in conjunction with the existing data to expand current knowledge within some or all of the topic realms described.

Concerning historical research, various types of studies and historical compilations in the vicinity of the Preserve include *Historic Buildings of the Ramona Area* (Bowen et al. 1975), *Ramona and Round About: A history of San Diego County's little-known backcountry* (LeMenager 1989), and *A Good Camp: Gold Mines of Julian and the Cuyamacas* (Fetzer 2002).

History intertwined on the lands of the Boulder Oaks Preserve offers such potential research topics as the histories of transportation, turn-of-the-century settlement, and twentieth-century retreats. Each of these elements provides a lens through which to view the landscape and archaeological residues of the Preserve. Further, the potential association of the Preserve and its remaining historical elements to the history of surrounding rural properties and local mining routes and activities may contribute to a greater understanding of the interrelatedness of these and other historic developments throughout San Diego County.

3.0 RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS

Jones & Stokes archaeologist Soraya L. Mustain conducted a records search on 6 September 2006 at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC), San Diego, California (Appendix A). The purpose of this research is to identify any previously recorded resources within or near the Preserve and to assess the potential for cultural resources on the Preserve.

3.1 Previous Studies

As indicated above, three previous cultural resources studies are documented at the SCIC within the Preserve. The first was conducted in 1985 by Richard Jenkins, and consisted of an archaeological assessment of the Del Cielo VMP project completed for the California Department of Forestry. Two additional surveys, one by Gross et al. (1992) for the Sycamore-Creelman Transmission Line and Access Roads project, and the other by Gallegos and Associates (2003) for the San Vicente Area-Specific Management Directives and Fire Management Plan project, recorded resources within the Preserve boundaries, although the survey areas for these studies were not documented on the SCIC survey maps within the examined one-mile radius. Twenty-eight other previous cultural resource studies are documented at the SCIC to have occurred within a one-mile radius of the project property (Table 1).

3.2 Previous Recorded Sites Adjacent to the Study Area

Three prehistoric archaeological sites (CA-SDI-12821H, CA-SDI-13084 and CA-SDI-13085) and two prehistoric isolates (P-37-015186 and P-37-015324) are recorded on the Preserve. In addition to the five prehistoric resources previously recorded on the Preserve, 53 other cultural resources have been previously recorded within a one-mile radius of the project property (Table 2). The majority of these resources are located along Foster Truck Trail (CA-SDI-12821H), Mussey Grade Road, and along the edges of the San Vicente Reservoir. The site types range from prehistoric milling, rock art, lithics, and rock alignments to historic roads, residences, and associated structures.

Table 1. Cultural Resource Studies Located within a One-Mile Radius of the Project Area

NADB No.	Year	Name	Title
1120173	1980a	Berryman, Judy A	Field Survey Results and Significance Testing for the Vive Higbee Property TPM 16497.
1126781	1980b	Berryman, Judy A.	Archaeological Field Survey Results and Significance Testing for the VIVI Higbee Property, TPM 16497.
1128898	1980	Carrillo, Charles C.	Jauregui Property Cultural Resources Survey.
1126782	1979	Chace, Paul and Janet Hightower	The Archaeology of the Nelson Site SDI-5680 Near Poway and a Test Assessment Program of the Cultural Remains of the C.B.N. Corporation Property.
1120795	1979	Chace, Paul G. and Janet Hightower	The Archaeology of the Nelson Site SDi-5680 Near Poway and A Test Assessment Program of the Cultural Remains of the C.B.N. Corporation Property.

NADB No.	Year	Name	Title
1124931	1978	Corum, Joyce	An Archaeological Survey Report for a Proposed Highway Widening Project on Route 67 Near Lakeside.
1120030	1980	Dominici, Debra A.	An Archaeological Survey Report for a Proposed Highway Widening Project on Route 67 South of Poway Road
1120028	1981a	Dominici, Debra A.	Extended Phase I Investigation at Sites CA-SDi-7222, CA-SDi-7236, and CA-SDi-5679 San Diego
1126784	1981b	Dominici, Debra A.	Extended Phase I Investigation at Sites CA-SDI-7222, CA-SDI-7236, CA-SDI-5679, San Diego County, California.
1124283	1983a	Dominici, Debra A.	Request for Determination of Effect (on Archaeological Site CA-SDI-5680)
1124284	1983b	Dominici, Debra A.	The Final Report for the Limited Archaeological Test Excavation at Site CA-SDI-5680 (Locus D), San Diego County, CA.
1122086	1980	Environmental Horizons, Inc.	Draft Environmental Impact Report for Carriage Lane Condominiums Poway, CA.
1129591	2005	Fulton, Terri	Cultural Resource Assessment Verizon Wireless Services Facility 20083B Lakeside, San Diego County, California.
1121239	1985	Jenkins, Richard C.	An Archaeological Assessment of the Del Cielo VMP Project San Diego County, California.
1124368	1985	Pacific Southwest	EIR Wyroc Project
1122750	1992	Pigniolo, Andrew	Cultural Resource Survey of the South Poway Expressway Alternatives Poway, California.
1124334	1994	Pigniolo, Andrew et al.	Cultural Resources Survey of the Scripps Poway Parkway / County SA 780 Alternatives.
1121692	1984	Rector, Carol H., Pat Welch, and Judyth E. Reed	Cultural Resources Inventory for the 1984 and Part of 1985 California Metropolitan Project Area Public Lands Sale Program.
1127832	2001	Sinead Nighabhlain	Cultural Resources Survey for the Salvation Army's Proposed Water Tank and Campgrounds Installation.
1122406	1991	Smith, Brian F	An Archaeological Survey of the 43 Acre Hargett Lot Split Project.
1122810	1992	Smith, Brian F.	An Archaeological Survey of the Mussey Grade Subdivision County of San Diego.
1124083	2000	Smith, Brian F.	A Cultural Resource Impact Survey for the Nextel Poway Creek Project
1129731	2004	Smith, Brian F.	Cultural Resource Survey of the Bate Residence at Iraon Mountain Drive, APN 322-041-18.
1126700	1978	Sutton, Mark	An Archaeological Survey of the CBN Corporation Property.
1121572	1978	Sutton, Mark Q. and Paul G. Chace	An Archaeological Survey of the C.B.N. Corporation Property Near Poway, County of San Diego.
1122119	1986a	TMI Environmental Services	Environmental Impact Report on the Wyroc Project-Quarry Site Highway 67.
1127276	1986b	TMI Environmental Services	EIR on the Wyroc Project – Quarry Site Highway 67.
1129119	2002	Willey, Lorraine et al.	Evaluation of Fourteen Cultural Resources at San Vicente Reservoir San Diego County Water Authority Emergency Storage Project.
1130126	2004	Willey, Lorraine M. and Christy Dolan	Emergency Storage Project: Above and Below the Valley: Report on Data Recovery at San Vicente Reservoir San Diego County, California

Table 2. Cultural Resources Located within a One-Mile Radius of the Project Area

SCIC NO.	SDMM NO.	Cultural Resource Descriptions
CA-SDI-00123		Bedrock mortars and potsherds
CA-SDI-00126		[No Description]
CA-SDI-00626		Flake isolate
CA-SDI-07219		Three bedrock milling features and associated artifacts
CA-SDI-07222	SDM-W-175	Bedrock milling features and associated artifacts
CA-SDI-07236		Bedrock milling features
CA-SDI-07267		Flake scatter (quartz, felsite, and basalt)
CA-SDI-12818H		Historic house site, associated structures, and an olive grove
CA-SDI-12819H		Two rock alignments
CA-SDI-12820H		Historic residence and associated structures (1880's)
CA-SDI-12821H		Foster Truck Trail (circa 1878)
CA-SDI-12844		A bedrock milling feature
CA-SDI-12845		Two bedrock milling feature
CA-SDI-12846		A bedrock milling feature and a mano
CA-SDI-12847		Two bedrock milling features
CA-SDI-12848		Two loci of bedrock milling features
CA-SDI-12850		A bedrock milling feature
CA-SDI-12851		Two bedrock milling features
CA-SDI-12852		Artifact scatter (core, chopper, and flakes)
CA-SDI-13084		A bedrock milling feature and associated artifacts
CA-SDI-13085		Scatter of metavolcanic flakes, core fragments, and a tool
CA-SDI-13534		A bedrock milling feature
CA-SDI-13535		Two bedrock milling features
CA-SDI-13536		Lithic scatter (flakes, manos, cores, and a potsherd) and hearth
CA-SDI-13537		A yoni rock art feature
CA-SDI-13538		A yoni and a lingam rock art feature
CA-SDI-13539		A yoni rock art feature
CA-SDI-13540		Rock shelter and a potsherd
CA-SDI-13541		Two yoni rock art features and one possible yoni rock art feature
CA-SDI-13542		11+ milling features and associated artifact scatter
CA-SDI-13543		A yoni rock art feature
CA-SDI-13544		A bedrock milling feature and a mano fragment
CA-SDI-13545		A rock shelter and associated artifacts
CA-SDI-13546		A milling feature (No evidence present in 2000)
CA-SDI-13553		A rock ring
CA-SDI-13554H		A trash scatter, chimney, and wooden posts
CA-SDI-14584		Bedrock milling features
CA-SDI-15113		A bedrock milling feature
CA-SDI-15114		A flake scatter
CA-SDI-15115		Two bedrock milling features and a flake
CA-SDI-15116		A bedrock milling feature
CA-SDI-15888		A bedrock milling feature

SCIC NO.	SDMM NO.	Cultural Resource Descriptions
CA-SDI-16146		A bedrock milling feature
CA-SDI-16938		A bedrock milling feature
CA-SDI-16939		A rock feature (possible hunting blind)
CA-SDI-16940		Four pieces of debitage
CA-SDI-16941		Artifact scatter (manos, tools, and flakes)
CA-SDI-16942		Two circular concrete cisterns.
P37-15186		Possible metate isolate
P37-15187		White coarse-grained quartzite flake
P37-15322		Two metavolcanic flakes
P37-15324		A metavolcanic flake
P37-15478		A quartzite flake
P37-15479		A volcanic-material flake
P37-19215		A historic road, Mussey Grade Road (1880s)
P37-24202		A historic structure, building foundation, and trash scatter (1938)
P37-25516		A metavolcanic flake
P37-25517		An unshaped mano
P37-26975		A historic highway

3.3 Other Historical Research

Historic aerials collected from the County of San Diego Department of Planning and Land Use were reviewed, as were numerous US Geological Survey (USGS) and County of San Diego historic maps on file at the South Coastal Information Center and at Jones & Stokes. The purpose of this research is to identify historic structures and land use in the area.

Historic topographic maps on file at the California State University, Chico Meriam Library California Historic Topographic Map Collection and grant records of the California State Archives were also examined. Collections of the San Diego Public Library, Los Angeles Public Library, University of California Library System, the Bancroft Library at the University of California, Berkeley, the Online Archive of California, Bureau of Land Management Government Land Office (GLO) holdings, and San Diego Historical Society online databases were also searched. Staff also utilized secondary sources for individual biographical information and local area history. A review of the Boulder Oaks Collection in the History Archives on file at the County of San Diego, Department of Parks and Recreation was conducted in consultation with Lynn Christianson on 28 February 2007. This file contains copies of correspondence, newspaper articles and obituaries, and papers from the Keith and Forward family files of the Ramona Historical Society. The purpose of this review was to develop a history of the property and to better understand the possible historical associations of resources within the Preserve.

Consultation with individuals associated with the property was conducted through various routes with the purpose of recording local knowledge of the Preserve. Jones and Stokes archaeologist Andrea Craft consulted with local botanist, Fred Sproul, at the Preserve on 9 March 2007. This

resulted in an understanding of numerous potential cultural resources throughout and adjacent to the Preserve including the extensiveness of site CA-SDI-13085.

Jones and Stokes historian Richard Carrico visited the Ramona Historical Society. During his visit he confirmed previous research and obtained a full copy of a hand-drawn map titled "Sheltering Hills, Ramona, California", the Wildwood Ranch and Boulder Oaks Ranch vicinity map.

Contact information for a Robert Forward was researched and found that although previously located in Point Loma in the 1990s, a trail of phone numbers lead to a Robert Forward in Los Angeles. An attempt to contact Robert Forward in Los Angeles was made on 11 September 2007; a message was left stating the company's inquiry about the ranch properties in Ramona, California and as of the date of this report no response has been received. The Forward family was recorded as living in Point Loma in the 1930 Census when Robert was 14 years old. Robert Forward was enlisted in the US Army in 1942 when it was recorded that his civilian job was as a railway dispatcher with a four-year college education.

In an attempt to record histories, memories, and other information about the property, letters soliciting the public were sent to the San Diego Central Public Library, San Diego County Library in Ramona, San Diego Historical Society, Ramona Pioneer Historical Society, and the Coronado Historical Association. Cover letters were sent requesting that each organization make the letters available to their patrons. The letters were sent on 20 July 2007 and as of the date of this report no responses have been received.

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4.0. FIELD METHODS

A field survey of the Preserve property was conducted by Project Archaeologists Andrea M. Craft and Theodore G. Cooley, and archaeologists Koji Tsunoda, and Adrian Sanchez Moreno from 4 June to 8 June 2007. By contract agreement, no attempt was made to survey areas exceeding 20 percent slope. The areas principally surveyed, then, were those with a slope gradient of less than 20 percent. These areas were most often along drainage bottoms, and along knoll or ridge tops. While no consistent attempt was made to survey areas exceeding 20 percent slope, in order to access visible and relatively flat areas on knoll tops of less than 20 percent slope, a route was required to sometimes traverse up faces exceeding 20 percent slope. These intervening access routes, to the degree possible, were conducted as surveys through these steep areas (Figure 11).

The field survey methods for this project consisted, either, of systematic intensive pedestrian survey or of reconnaissance survey. Intensive pedestrian survey was the preferred method and was utilized in all areas where feasible. Intensive pedestrian survey methods consisted of teams of two people walking in 15-meter spaced transects in any areas where slope, vegetation, and/or terrain would allow transects to be maintained. Team members checked all bedrock outcrops and areas cleared of vegetation or disturbed by rodents along and between the transect lines. In these areas surface visibility ranged from nearly zero to over 80 percent. However, the surface visibility of the majority of the area intensively surveyed averaged from 5 to 40 percent.

Reconnaissance survey methods were used in areas that could not be walked through systematically. While the ground surface was visible in some reconnaissance areas, transect coverage was precluded by presence of dense vegetation and/or large boulder outcrops. Consequently, such areas could not be covered consistently using a 15-meter transect methodology. Reconnaissance survey methods consisted of surveying the visible areas where they were present and/or accessible. As previously noted, in order to access visible and relatively flat areas on knoll tops, a route was sometimes required to traverse faces greater than 20 percent slope. These intervening access routes, to the degree possible, were conducted as reconnaissance surveys through these steep areas. In general, within the reconnaissance survey areas, if bedrock outcrops were identified that had a potential to contain rock shelters or rock art, then specific attempts were made to reach these outcrops in order to make a determination if such resources were present. Bedrock outcrops within all surveyed areas were examined thoroughly for evidence of prehistoric milling activity or other discernable human modification. Global Positioning System (GPS) units (Trimble Geo XT sub-meter accuracy) were used to track the survey transects and coverage, as well as to record the cultural resources that were identified within the Preserve area. For intricate or remote resources, a supporting field map was developed using a compass and tape to represent the immediate vicinity and resource surroundings. Notes on resource details were collected to meet or exceed site recordation guidelines based on the California Office of Historic Preservation's California Archaeological Inventory Handbook for Completing an Archaeological Site Record and the South Coastal Information Center recommendations.

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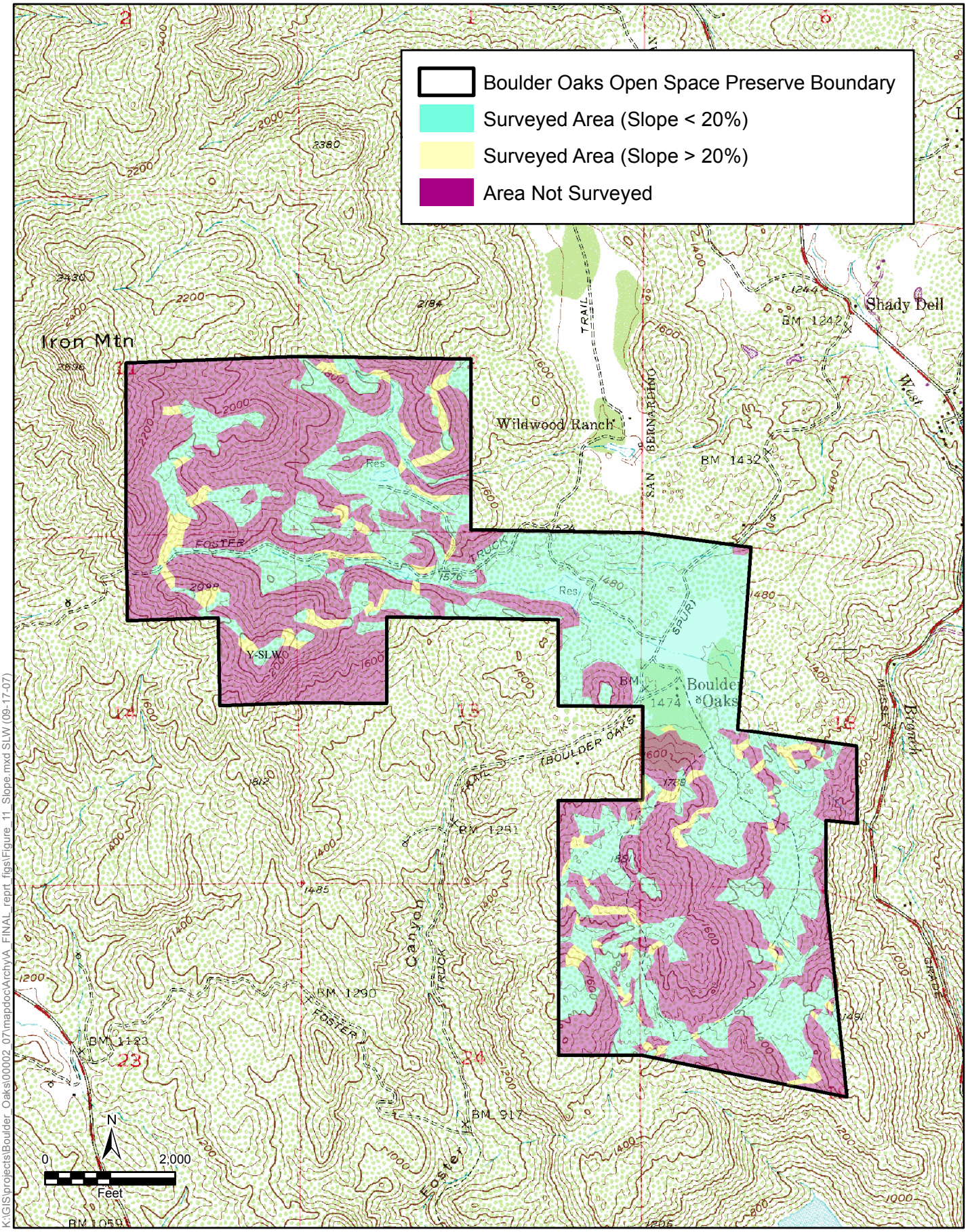

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Source: USGS 7.5' Quad., California: San Vicente Reservoir

Jones & Stokes

Figure 11
Areas Surveyed
Boulder Oaks Open Space Preserve

5.0. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

A total of 46 cultural resources were recorded or updated for the Boulder Oaks Open Space Preserve: 23 prehistoric sites, ten historic sites, eight prehistoric isolated artifacts, two resources of unknown age, and three multi-component sites (Confidential Figures 12 thru 14: USGS 7.5' quadrangle, and Confidential Figures 15 thru 17: aerial orthophotographs – Bound Separately as Appendix B). Beyond the resources recorded, a scatter of historic objects, infrastructure, and name places were identified on the Preserve.

5.1 Prehistoric Archaeological Sites

CA-SDI-13085

This resource was first recorded in 1992 (Gross et al.) as a small lithic scatter located within the road cut. The current survey observed over 10 bedrock milling features including mortars, pottery scatters, lithic scatters, and milling tool scatters (Figure 18). The site extends over 400 meters east/west and 125 meters north/south. One bedrock milling feature is a boulder approximately 50 cm tall that includes mortars and basins, and slicked surfaces cover the surface of the granitic bedrock. This BMF is located approximately 60 meters east of the road and the originally recorded location, and has a cluster of manos and mano fragments that local residents have found (personal communication, Fred Sproul, 9 March 2007). To the east, an area of exposed bedrock is scattered with milling slicks and basins, and includes areas of 10 plus artifacts in some 1x1 meter locations. Artifacts noted include over 20 pieces of brownware pottery, over 15 mano or other milling tool fragments, and numerous flakes and debitage including quartz, metavolcanic, chert, and local material Lusardi Formation Volcanic (LFV). It appears probable that the site extends to the east beyond the Preserve boundary. A clearing to the south was covered with tall grasses at the time of the survey obscuring visibility; no artifacts were noted in this area. South of the clearing, adjacent to a drainage that runs east from the reservoir to this location, is another site.

CA-SDI-18333 / P-37-028312

This resource consists of a single weathered bedrock milling feature (BMF 1). This feature contains a deteriorated slick on an exposed granite outcrop measuring 2.5 meters by 2 meters. The area consists of exposed granite and sparse vegetation on a steeply sloped landscape (Figure 19). The feature is in poor condition, likely due to the 2003 Cedar Fire, and it is possible that more features may be located in the vicinity outside of the current survey boundaries. No associated artifacts were observed.

CA-SDI-18337 / P-37-028319

This resource consists of six weathered bedrock milling features, a meta-volcanic uniface resembling a core tool, and a single metavolcanic flake (see Figure 19). Spring grasses were dense at the time of survey, obscuring surface visibility. Therefore, the potential for additional surface artifacts is present. In general, the six deteriorated bedrock milling features are in poor condition, likely due to the 2003 Cedar Fire. BMF 1 is a low–lying outcrop in a clearing adjacent

to a small drainage and contains at least one slick and two possible slicks. BMF 2 and BMF 3 are part of a cluster of outcrops located under some oaks along the road. BMF 2 contains at least one slick and BMF 3 contains at least one possible slick. BMF 4 is located approximately 12 meters east of the road near some sumac and buckwheat and contains at least one possible slick. BMF 5 contains at least one possible slick and is located southeast along the road. BMF 6 contains at least one slick and a possible slick; it is located west of the small drainage running through the site and approximately 45 meters west of the road.

One greenish-blue metavolcanic uniface that may have been a core tool is located near BMF 4 in the eastern portion of the site between two bedrock outcrops and some scrub brush. Approximately 5 meters south of the uniface, a meta-volcanic flake measuring approximately 2.5 cm by 1 cm, which retains a burned exterior, was observed among some sage.

CA-SDI-18404 / P-37-028625

This extensive site consists of over 12 bedrock milling features with multiple slicks and basins of heavy use (Figure 20). The site is located in the central portion of the Boulder Oaks Open Space Preserve, adjacent to and south of the southern east/west trending drainage, approximately 150m east from the Boulder Oaks spur road and the house ruins, in an area of scattered oaks. Stacked rocks, mano fragments, a scraper, and lithic debris were observed at the site. Lithic materials noted include chalcedony, quartzite, and possible local Lusardi Formation Volcanic (LFV). Within the site, a small historic trash scatter consisting of purple glass and ceramic fragments as well as a metal anchor and mortared cobbles within the drainage were also identified. Large expanses of exfoliating and fire affected flat granitic bedrock exist and many portions of this weathered rock show some evidence for milling activity despite the poor condition. The site is bisected by an east/west fence line and appears to extend to the east over the property line.

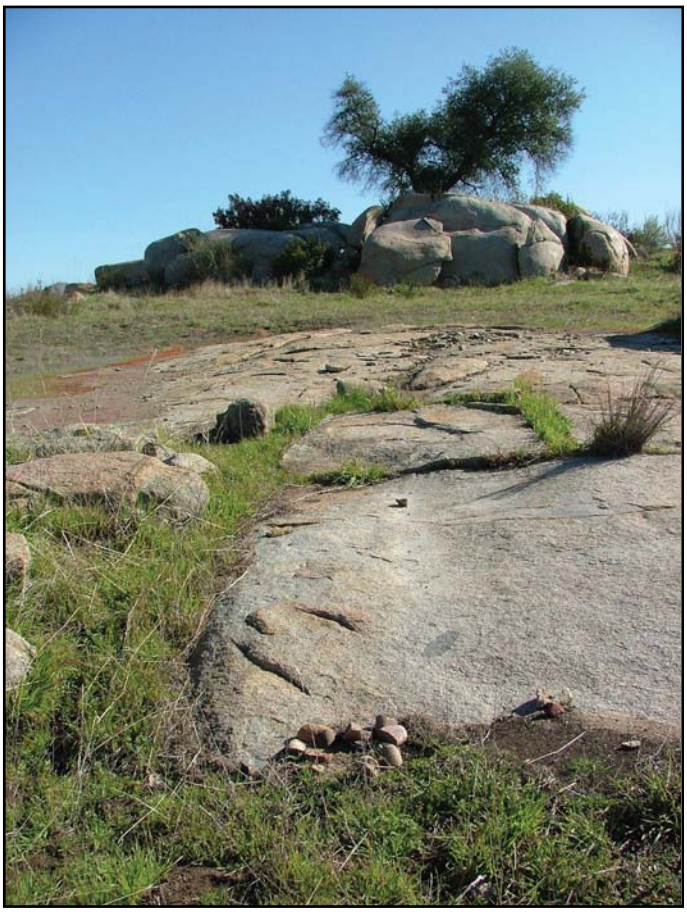
CA-SDI-18405 / P-37-028626

This resource consists of at least 2 bedrock milling features and a possible small rock shelter. The site is located in the central portion of the Boulder Oaks Open Space Preserve in the southern portion of the grassy clearing, approximately 70 meters east of the Boulder Oaks spur road and the house ruins. The milling features contain only a few slicks and are weathered granitic rock. The possible shelter, a small overhang, was noted adjacent to the milling but no artifacts were noted. Large sites containing many more milling features are located to the north and east of this site and are separated only by historically cleared pasturelands.

CA-SDI-18406 / P-37-028628

This resource consists of a single low-lying granitic bedrock milling feature measuring approximately 1.5 m by 1.5 m with a single deteriorated slick of moderate use (Figure 21). The site is located in the south central portion of the Boulder Oaks Open Space Preserve in the far southern portion of the grassy clearing, approximately 30 meters east of the road running south from the Boulder Oaks house ruins and approximately 120 meters north of the intersection of this road and an east/west running SDG&E access road for a transmission line. Much of the bedrock in the area is heavily weathered from fire and other elements.

a. Site Overview; Bedrock Milling; View South



b. Site Overview; Bedrock Milling; View South

Figure 18
CA-SDI-13085

Jones & Stokes

a. Prehistoric Site CA-SDI-18333; Bedrock Milling Feature; View North

b. Prehistoric Site CA-SDI-18337; Bedrock Milling Feature 1; View Southeast

Figure 19
CA-SDI-18333 & CA-SDI-18337

Jones & Stokes

a. Site Overview; Bedrock Milling; View South

b. Close up of Milling and Mano Fragments

Figure 20
CA-SDI-18404

Jones & Stokes

a. CA-SDI-18406 Overview; Bedrock Milling; View West

b. CA-SDI-18407; Possible Granary Base on Bedrock Milling; View Southeast

Figure 21
CA-SDI-18406 & CA-SDI-18407

Jones & Stokes

CA-SDI-18407 / P-37-028629

This resource consists of at least 3 bedrock milling features containing about 5 slicks of moderate use, a possible granary base in the form of clustered rock on a milling feature, and a lithic scatter (see Figure 21). The site is located in the south central portion of the Boulder Oaks Open Space Preserve up slope from the far southern portion of the grassy clearing, approximately 80 meters east of the road running south from the Boulder Oaks house ruins and approximately 70 meters north of the east/west running SDG&E access road for a transmission line. The boulders and bedrock are granitic. The lithic scatter is located in the south portion of the site, adjacent to two milling features. Much of the bedrock in the area is heavily weathered from fire and other elements.

CA-SDI-18409 / P-37-028631

This resource consists of a possible granary base in the form of a semi-circular cluster of rock on a granitic outcrop, a piece of quartz (possible debitage), and a marker or duck consisting of a couple of stacked rocks (Figure 22). The site is located in the central portion of the Boulder Oaks Open Space Preserve, north of the northern drainage and northeast of the main reservoir, approximately 180 meters north of a bend in Foster Truck Trail as it runs northwest. Much of the bedrock in the area is heavily weathered from fire and other elements.

CA-SDI-18410 / P-37-028632

This resource consists of a single low-lying bedrock milling feature measuring approximately 1 meter by 1 meter with a single deteriorated slick of moderate use (see Figure 22). The site is located in the north central portion of the Boulder Oaks Open Space Preserve in the far northwestern portion of the grassy clearing, west of the main reservoir, approximately 70 meters south of the western spur of Foster Truck Trail and about 30 meters north of the drainage that runs parallel to the road. Much of the bedrock in the area is heavily weathered from fire and other elements and the subject granitic bedrock outcrop is located in a semi-cleared, flat area with little other exposed bedrock or boulders.

CA-SDI-18411 / P-37-028634

This resource consists of a single low-lying bedrock milling feature on an outcrop that measures at least 10 meters by 12 meters with a single slightly deteriorated slick of moderate use (Figure 23). The site is located in the north portion of the Boulder Oaks Open Space Preserve up the west slope from the drainage that runs from the north side of Iron Mountain to a reservoir to the southeast and on to Wildwood ranch, about 400 meters north of a reservoir and the associated access road. Much of the bedrock in the area is heavily weathered from fire and other elements and the subject bedrock outcrop is located on a small flat terrace above a sharply cut drainage containing extensive amounts of exposed bedrock.

CA-SDI-18412 / P-37-028635

This resource consists of two locations of exposed quartz and associated waste scatter (see Figure 23). Although, no individual piece of quartz appeared culturally modified the existence of quartz debitage at nearby prehistoric sites and the extensive amount of waste (approximately 10 m by 15 m) and specificity of the point of extraction leads to the probability of this exposed quartz location being a prehistoric quarry. The resource is located in the northwestern portion of the Boulder Oaks Open Space Preserve, approximately 200 meters south of the east/west portion of Foster Truck Trail on the eastern slope of the hill that is south of the road and part of the ridgeline that extends south from Iron Mountain.

CA-SDI-18413 / P-37-028637

This resource consists of a bedrock milling feature on exposed bedrock containing at least two slicks and two flakes of Lusardi Formation Volcanic (LFV), a local material (Figure 24). The resource is located in the northwestern portion of the Boulder Oaks Open Space Preserve, approximately 400 meters south of the east/west portion of Foster Truck Trail on a relatively flat area of about 120 meters by 100 meters near the top of a steep hill. The milling feature was on a large expanse of mostly exposed bedrock of approximately 80 meters by 50 meters. More milling potentially exists on this heavily weathered rock.

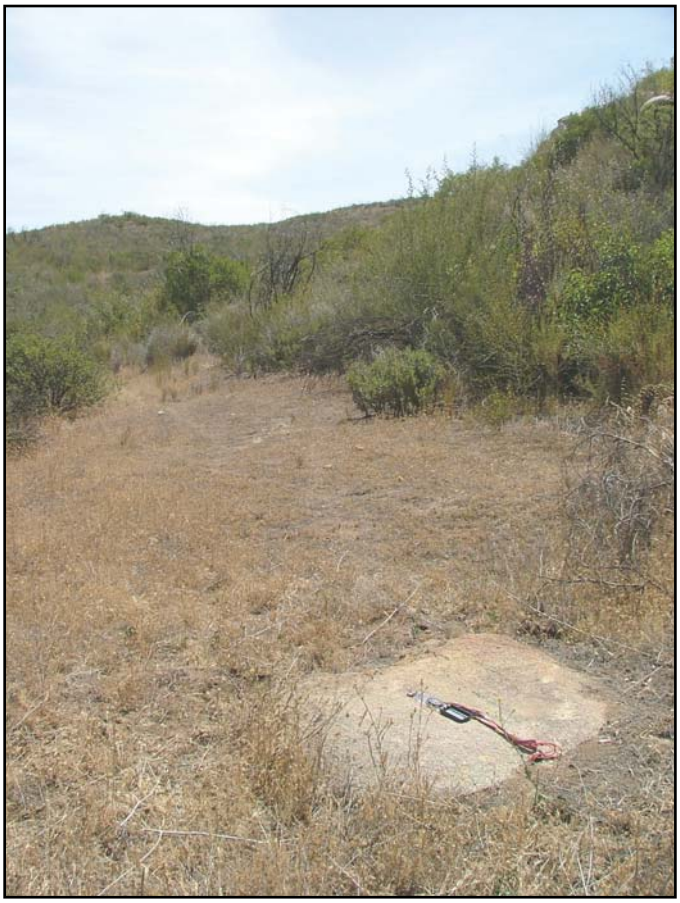
CA-SDI-18414 / P-37-028640

The site consists of a somewhat dispersed rock circle feature, approximately 2.5 m in diameter, situated on granitic bedrock (see Figure 24). Rocks range in size from approximately 0.5 m to 0.10 m, and are all local granitic materials. This feature is situated on a ground level, large area, slightly sloping flat boulder along a small drainage surrounded by mostly sage scrub vegetation that is still diminished by the fire of 2003. Also present immediately adjacent is a small boulder about a 0.50 m in height with a single milling slick element. No other cultural materials were observed. While a definite origin and purpose of the rock circle feature are uncertain, it is possible that it represents rocks arranged to support a prehistoric basket or pottery granary.

CA-SDI-18415 / P-37-028641

This resource consists of a possible rock shelter as evidenced by a potentially associated lithic scatter and milling feature (Figure 25). The site is located in the southern portion of the Boulder Oaks Open Space Preserve, where the cleared grassy area begins to drop off in the southeast, on the east side of the drainage about ½ a mile southeast of the main reservoir, approximately 50 meters south of the east/west trending SDG&E access road located south of the Boulder Oaks house ruins, adjacent to the boundary of the Preserve. Lithics observed include at least 5 flakes and debitage including a red metavolcanic, a white chert, and an unknown material possibly petrified wood. The shelter exists under two large boulders, one leaning on the other leaving a space of about 4 ft by 4ft (possibly larger as at present a layer of about one foot of spall has collected). Adjacent to the shelter is a narrow piece of exposed extremely exfoliated granitic bedrock that contains at least two slicks (one nearly whole and one with few pieces remaining).

a. CA-SDI-18409; Granary Base; View South



b. CA-SDI-18410; Bedrock Milling; View Southwest

Figure 22
CA-SDI-18409 & CA-SDI-18410

Jones & Stokes

a. CA-SDI-18411; Bedrock Milling; View South

b. CA-SDI-18412; Second Quarry Location; View North

Figure 23
CA-SDI-18411 & CA-SDI-18412

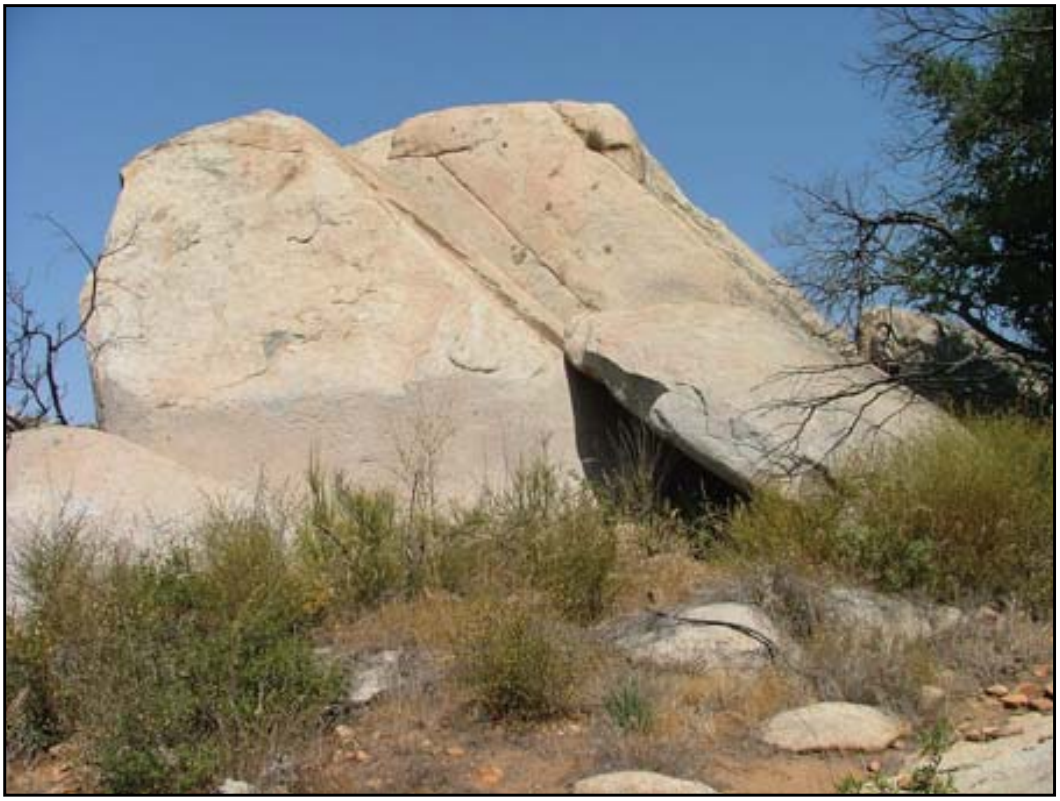
Jones & Stokes

a. CA-SDI-18413; Bedrock Milling; View Northeast

b. CA-SDI-18414; Rock Ring; View West

Figure 24
CA-SDI-18413 & CA-SDI-18414

Jones & Stokes



a. Rock Shelter and Lithic Scatter; View North-northwest

b. Flake of Unknown Material

Figure 25
CA-SDI-18415

Jones & Stokes

CA-SDI-18416 / P-37-028642

The site consists of at least nine bedrock milling features containing slicks, basins, and one deep mortar hole; a discrete scatter of pot sherds; 5+ cobble mano fragments; 10+ pieces of flaking debris of cobble derived porphyritic volcanics, Lusardi Formation volcanics (LFV), and quartz (Figure 26). The site is situated along a small stream valley with intermittent oak trees present along with introduced grasses and sage scrub vegetation that is still diminished by the fire of 2003. The milling features are situated along the stream banks on granodiorite boulders some distance from each other. The deep mortar is the only element in one feature. More than 20 milling elements were discerned among the nine features. Deposit areas are likely, adjacent to, and amongst the bedrock milling features.

CA-SDI-18417 / P-37-028643

This resource consists of a possible rock ring or granary base, a mano, a possible pestle fragment, and a staked rock marker or duck (Figure 27). The site is located in the southern portion of the Boulder Oaks Open Space Preserve, where the cleared grassy area begins to drop off in the southeast, on the east side of the drainage about ½ a mile southeast of the main reservoir, approximately 80 meters south of the east/west trending SDG&E access road located south of the Boulder Oaks house ruins, adjacent to the corner boundary of the Preserve nearest and overlooking Mussey Grade Road. Loose rock is present clustered in a semi-circular fashion on one portion of a large expanse of exposed granitic bedrock. In another area to the north more loose rock is clustered together and includes a set of about eight stacked rocks. South of these locations is a deteriorated mano and a possible pestle fragment.

CA-SDI-18420 / P-37-028648

The site consists of a scatter of flaked lithic and ground stone artifacts in and around a number of granitic boulders (Figure 28). The site is located in the northwestern portion of the Boulder Oaks Open Space Preserve. Artifacts observed included two possible cobble manos, 5+ pieces of Lusardi Formation volcanic (LFV) (*personal communication*, Pigniolo 2007) including one core, I piece of chalcedony, 1 quartz flake. Extensive bedrock exposures are present in the site but no milling elements were discerned. The site is situated along a ridgeline with mostly sage scrub vegetation that is still diminished by the fire of 2003.

CA-SDI-18421 / P-37-028650

The site consists of a rock circle feature, approximately 2.5 m in diameter, situated on bedrock (see Figure 28). The site is located in the south central portion of the Boulder Oaks Open Space Preserve. Rocks range in size from approximately 0.5 m to 0.10 m, and are all local granitic materials. This feature is situated on a slightly sloping flat boulder along a broad ridgeline with mostly sage scrub vegetation that is still diminished by the fire of 2003. No other cultural materials were observed. While a definite origin and purpose of the feature are uncertain, it is possible that it represents rocks arranged to support a prehistoric basket or pottery granary.

CA-SDI-18422 / P-37-028651

The site consists of a rock circle feature, approximately 2 m in diameter, situated on bedrock. The site is located in the south central portion of the Boulder Oaks Open Space Preserve. Rocks range in size from approximately 0.5 m to 0.10 m, and are all local granitic materials. This feature is situated on a large, slightly sloping flat boulder along a broad ridgeline with mostly sage scrub vegetation that is still diminished by the fire of 2003. No other cultural materials were observed. While a definite origin and purpose of the feature are uncertain, it is possible that it represents rocks arranged to support a prehistoric basket or pottery granary.

CA-SDI-18424 / P-37-028653

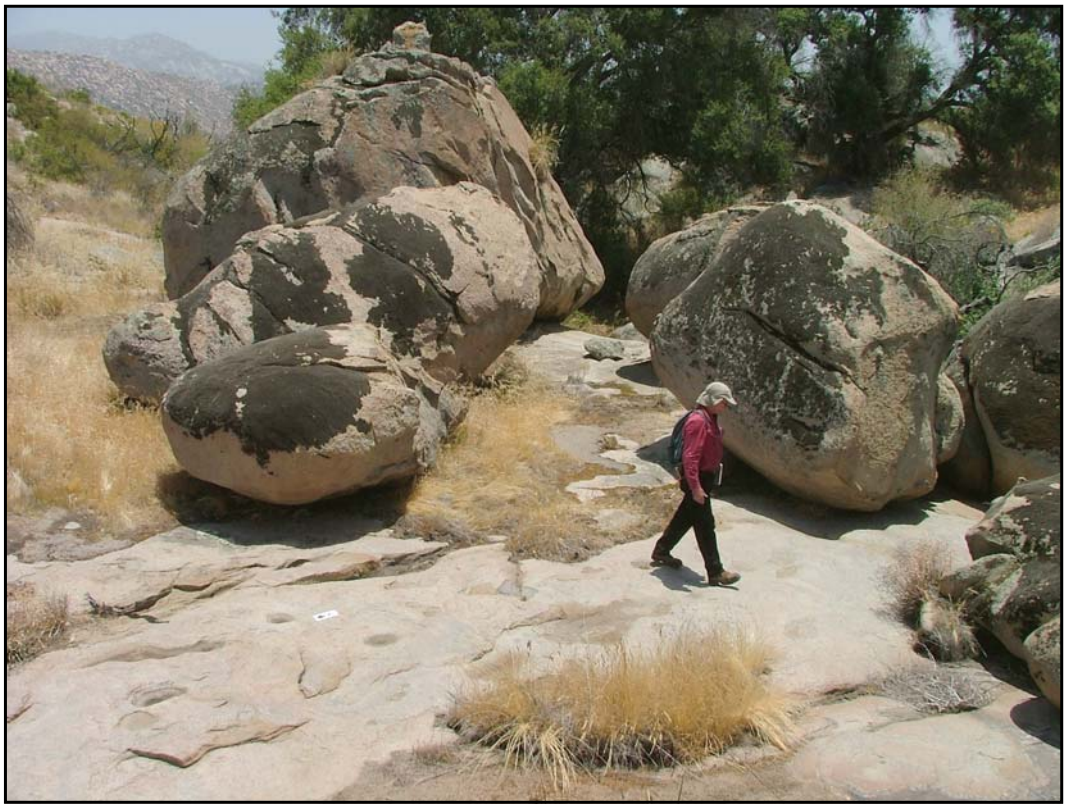
The site consists of three bedrock milling features containing slicks and one shallow basin, and a partially dispersed rock circle feature, approximately 2 m in diameter (Figure 29). The site is located in the southernmost portion of the Boulder Oaks Open Space Preserve. The rock circle feature is situated on a level boulder and the rocks in the circle range in size from approximately 0.5 m to 0.10 m; are all local granitic materials. The milling features are each situated on discrete granodiorite boulders some distance from each other. A total of four milling elements were discerned among the three features. The site is situated along a small stream valley with a small grove of oak trees present along with introduced grasses and sage scrub vegetation that is still diminished by the fire of 2003. One chunk of volcanic rock was the only possibly cultural material noted on the surface. While a definite origin and purpose of the rock circle feature is uncertain, it is possible that it represents rocks arranged to support a prehistoric basket or pottery granary.

CA-SDI-18425 / P-37-028654

The site consists of a somewhat dispersed, rock circle feature, approximately 2 m in diameter, situated on bedrock (see Figure 29). The site is located in the south central portion of the Boulder Oaks Open Space Preserve. Rocks range in size from approximately 0.5 m to 0.10 m, and are all local granitic materials. This feature is situated on a large, slightly sloping flat boulder along a broad ridgeline with mostly sage scrub vegetation that is still diminished by the fire of 2003. No other cultural materials were observed. While a definite origin and purpose of the feature are uncertain, it is possible that it represents rocks arranged to support a prehistoric basket or pottery granary.

CA-SDI-18426 / P-37-028655

The site consists of a possible yoni rock art feature (Figure 30). The site is located in the central portion of the Boulder Oaks Open Space Preserve. The boulder portrays evidence of possible enhancement of a natural bedrock feature and exemplifies the occurrence of such natural and potential rock art features in the area. Sage scrub and introduced grassland are currently present with the former community still obviously diminished by the 2003 fire.



a. Bedrock Milling; Slicks and Basins; View East

b. Bedrock Milling; Mortar and Mano at Right Bedrock Edge; View East

Figure 26
CA-SDI-18416

Jones & Stokes

a. Overview; Possible Granary Base at Center; View Northeast

b. Mano at Lower Center and Pestle at Center; View South-southeast

Figure 27
CA-SDI-18417

Jones & Stokes

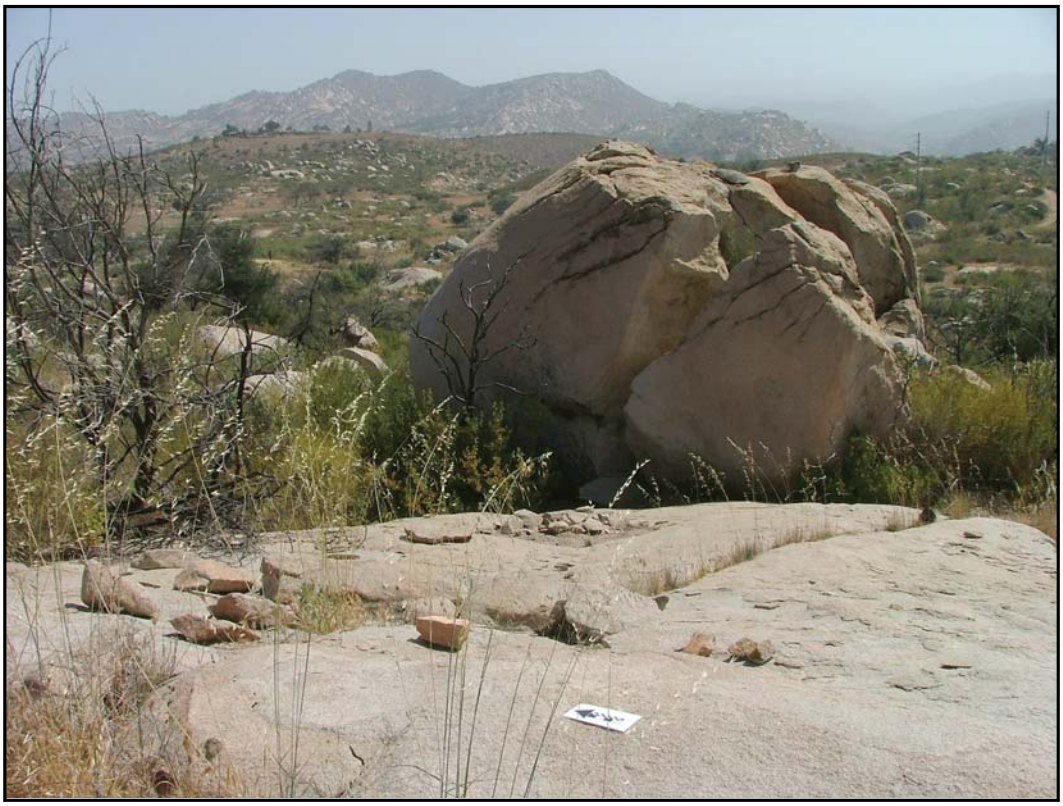
a. CA-SDI-18420; Cobble Mano at Lower Center; View West

b. CA-SDI-18421; Possible Granary; View Northeast

Figure 28
CA-SDI-18420 & CA-SDI-18421

Jones & Stokes

a. CA-SDI-18424; Possible Granary; View South

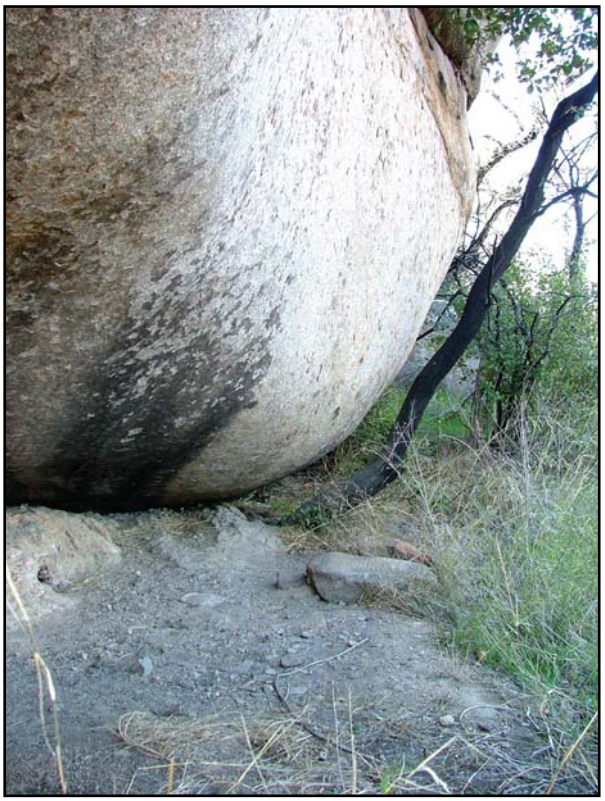


b. CA-SDI-18425; Possible Granary Base; View North -northwest

Figure 29
CA-SDI-18424 & CA-SDI-18425

Jones & Stokes

a. CA-SDI-18426; Possible Yoni Rock Feature; View South



b. CA-SDI-18427; Rock Shelter and Olivella Shell Bead

Figure 30
CA-SDI-18426 & CA-SDI-18427

Jones & Stokes

CA-SDI-18427 / P-37-028656

The site consists of a rock shelter created by a natural boulder overhang (see Figure 30). The site is located in the northwestern portion of the Boulder Oaks Open Space Preserve. The shelter measures approximately 2.5 m wide by 1.5 m deep. A whole, oval basin metate and a mano fragment are present on the shelter floor. Outside of the shelter, on the slope to the north and behind the shelter opening, a whole spire-lopped Olivella shell bead was observed on the surface. No other cultural materials were observed.

5.2 Historic Archaeological Sites

CA-SDI-12821H

This resource, the Atkinson Toll Road/Foster Truck Trail, was first recorded in 1992 (Gross et al. 1992), and updated in 2003 (Gallegos and Associates). At that time, it included only the easternmost north-south trending portion up Foster Canyon and continuing northeast from Boulder Oaks to Shady Dell. As part of the present inventory, the c.1875 western realignment and the c.1928-1939 east-west trending Foster Truck Trail were also recorded as part of this resource (Figure 31, see Figure 4). The trail appears to be in the same condition as in 2003, with the exception of some damage from erosion and minor traffic. Some modern trash was observed in various spots along the length of the trail. Gallegos and Associates (2003) indicated the possibility of the trail section they documented becoming impassable in the future. However, as of the date of this survey, the route is still passable with a vehicle, with the exception of some difficulty along the east-west trending trail at the western boundary of the Boulder Oaks Open Space Preserve.

Historical research conducted as part of this inventory indicates that the original 1873 Atkinson Toll Road comprises the easternmost section of the road system running through Section 18 (see Figure 4). The 1875 realignment to the west branches off above the Boulder Oaks ranch, running north past Wildwood ranch and trending back toward Shady Dell at the northeastern corner of Section 12. The east-west trending route was developed sometime between 1928, when it does not appear on aerial photographs of the area, and 1939, when it appears on the topographic map of that year (see Figures 9 and 31). Other roads visible on the 1928 aerial of the Boulder Oaks ranch remain to be documented as part of the overall inventory of the Boulder Oaks Open Space Preserve.

P-37-028316

This resource consists of a shallow concrete basin on the south side of the east-west trending Foster Truck Trial, measuring approximately 35 feet by 15 feet and approximately 6 inches deep. The basin empties into a channel running parallel to the trail on its north side (Figure 32). At the northeast corner of the feature is a concrete lip etched with “R # 8 3/50”.

P-37-028317

This resource consists of a small reservoir/pond located at the end of an abandoned dirt road that runs along the east-west trending Foster Truck Trail (See Figure 32). A small dam constitutes its eastern boundary. This small pond does not appear on the 1939 El Cajon USGS 15' quadrangle, but is present on the 1955 San Vicente Reservoir 7.5' USGS quadrangle (see Figure 2). This is likely to be one of the ponds constructed by Charles Forward in 1950-51.

P-37-028320

This resource is an artificially constructed dam and reservoir that does not appear on the 1939 El Cajon USGS 15' quadrangle, but is present on the 1955 San Vicente Reservoir 7.5' USGS quadrangle (Figure 33; see Figure 2). This is likely to be one of the ponds constructed by Charles Forward in 1950-51.

CA-SDI-18334 / P-37-028314

This resource consists of a rock and concrete-sided well surrounded by a chicken wire fence, a rusted piece of farm equipment, glass and ceramic fragments, and a covered metal pipe (Figure 34). The well still contains water. It is flush with the ground and is enclosed by a chicken wire fence. The abandoned piece of metal farm equipment appears to be a seeder. It has one intact wheel, several gears, a rotating device embossed with "PATENTED 1868", and an axel embossed with "900C". One brown glass body fragment, one purple glass rectangular body fragment, and two white ceramic sherds are scattered within the vicinity of the well.

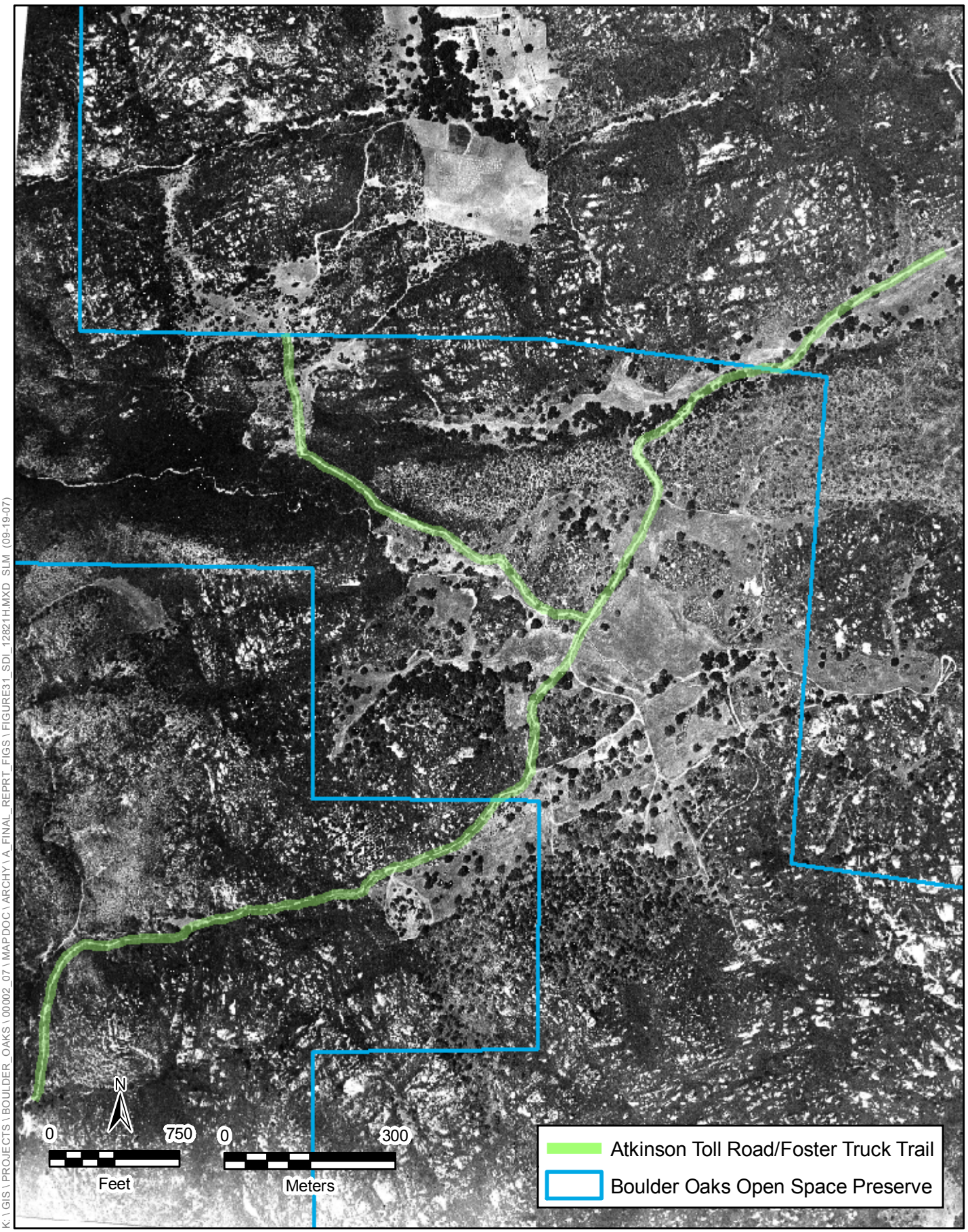
CA-SDI-18335 / P-37-028315

This resource consists of two large undiagnostic cylindrical cans with one associated lid, a rusted roll of chicken wire, and fragments of metal piping. It is located approximately 150 feet east of the stacked rock wall well recorded as part of resource CA-SDI-18334.

CA-SDI-18336 / P-37-028318

This resource consists of a historic refuse scatter with three loci (A, B, and C), appearing to date to between 1910 and 1940. The refuse is located on a small, sparsely vegetated hill.

Locus A, at the south end of the site, is comprised of a pile of refuse measuring 14 feet by 7 feet, rising approximately 1.5 feet above the ground surface (Figure 35). This locus consists primarily of bailing wire, metal straps, and folded seamed and solder top cans. The can diameters vary, and multiple rectangular containers are also present. Other artifacts include glass and ceramic fragments. Glass artifacts present include many consumer bottles in green, clear, and white; representatives of Purex and Cheney's products were noted along with a Maywood Glass Company fragment in use after 1958 and Reed Glass Company fragment likely dating to 1930 (Toulouse 1971:357-358, 432). Identifiable ceramic fragments include a Buffalo China Company mark indicating a pre-World War I date (Kovel and Kovel 1986:7; DeBolt 1988:18).



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SOURCE: 1928 Aerial (San Diego DPLU)

Jones & Stokes

Figure 31
Historic 1928 Aerial
CA-SDI-12821H

a. P-37-028316; Portion Etched with "R#8 3/50", View Northeast

b. P-37-028317; Pond and Grass-Covered Dam; View South

Figure 32
P-37-028316 and P-37-028317

Jones & Stokes

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Jones & Stokes

Figure 33
P-37-028320
Dam Constructed c.1950
View West

a. Farm Equipment; View North

b. Well and Fence; View West

Figure 34
CA-SDI-18334

Jones & Stokes

a. Locus A; View South

b. Locus B at Right; View West

Figure 35
CA-SDI-18336

Jones & Stokes

Locus B, at the north end of the site, consists of a small dense refuse pit measuring 1.5 feet by 2 feet and extending below surface (see Figures 35). This locus contains primarily glass and ceramic fragments, as well as a few narrow, oval metal containers. Glass from Locus B consists of both tableware and consumer bottles, including amethyst tumblers, an aqua HP Sauce bottle, and an aqua medicine bottle. Ceramics include large rectangular and round mixing and baking vessels with grey or violet decorative plant patterns.

Locus C is a low-density surface scatter located east of Locus A and extending north towards Locus B. The scatter contains a metal kettle and some scattered glass condiment bottles, including a cobalt blue bottle and a clear rectangular bottle with an Owens Bottle Company mark (a boxed "O" and "WENS" following). The Owens mark dates from approximately 1911 to 1929 (Ayres et. al. 1980).

CA-SDI-18408 / P-37-028630

This resource consists of the remains of a wood and corrugated metal structure, a boulder foundation, and a water tank with associated pipes (Figure 36). The site is located in the south central portion of the Boulder Oaks Open Space Preserve up slope from the far southern portion of the grassy clearing, approximately 70 meters west of the road running south from the Boulder Oaks house ruins and approximately 15 meters north of an east/west running SDG&E access road for a transmission line. The corrugated metal is in a pile approximately 50 east of the boulder, rock, and mortar foundation and about 150 feet northeast of the water tank located at the base of a hill.

P-37-028633

This resource is an artificially constructed dam and reservoir that does not appear on the 1933 El Cajon USGS 15' quadrangle, but is present on the 1955 San Vicente 7.5' USGS quadrangle (photorevised in 1971). The resource is located in the north portion of the Boulder Oaks Open Space Preserve, north of an access road from Foster Truck Trail to the reservoir (this resource), west of a drainage that runs into Wildwood Ranch located approximately ½ mile east. At the time of the current survey, the reservoir was dry and only grey, tall grasses existed in the depression (see Figure 36). The dam was covered by overgrown vegetation and construction was unobservable.

P-37-028639

This resource consists of building materials and stacked rock associated with the historic use of the location known as Four Winds Boulder (Figure 37). The site is located in the southern portion of the Boulder Oaks Open Space Preserve, on the west slope of a hill top historically known as Four Winds Boulder, approximately 500 feet west of a trail that splits from the east/west trending SDG&E access road south of the Boulder Oaks house ruins, adjacent to the western boundary of the Preserve. Two pieces of lumber (4x4 inch) with galvanized nails are present near four layers of stacked flat rock between two tall boulders, one providing a small shelter space. The lumber may have once been a ladder for use to get on top of the tall boulders

where rebar and metal pipe are still present. Approximately 50 meters to the east-southeast is a rock lined trail consisting of stacked rock retaining walls.

5.3 Prehistoric Isolate

P-37-028313

This resource is a single grayish flake that measures approximately 3 cm by 2 cm. The resource is located in the northwestern portion of the Boulder Oaks Open Space Preserve, approximately 3 meters west of a dirt access road toward a reservoir north of the Foster's Truck Trail east/west spur road.

P-37-028623

This resource is an isolated possible quartz core measuring approximately 5 cm by 4 cm. The isolate is located in the northwestern portion of the Boulder Oaks Open Space Preserve, approximately 140 meters north of the access road to the northern reservoir that extends north from the east/west portion of Foster Truck Trail in the center of a finger that extends east to a drainage that runs to Wildwood Ranch.

P-37-028624

This resource is an isolated piece of quartzite debitage measuring approximately 3x3cm. The isolate is located in the north central portion of the Boulder Oaks Open Space Preserve, up slope from the northern east/west trending drainage, approximately 100 meters west of the road into the property, in an area of scattered brush.

P-37-028627

This resource is an isolated piece of debitage, possibly Lusardi Formation Volcanic (LFV), a local material, and measuring approximately 2x3cm. The isolate is located in the central portion of the Boulder Oaks Open Space Preserve, approximately 150 meters west of Foster Truck Trail and 40 meters north of the foot of a hill historically referred to as Boulder Butte, north west of the Boulder Oaks house ruins.

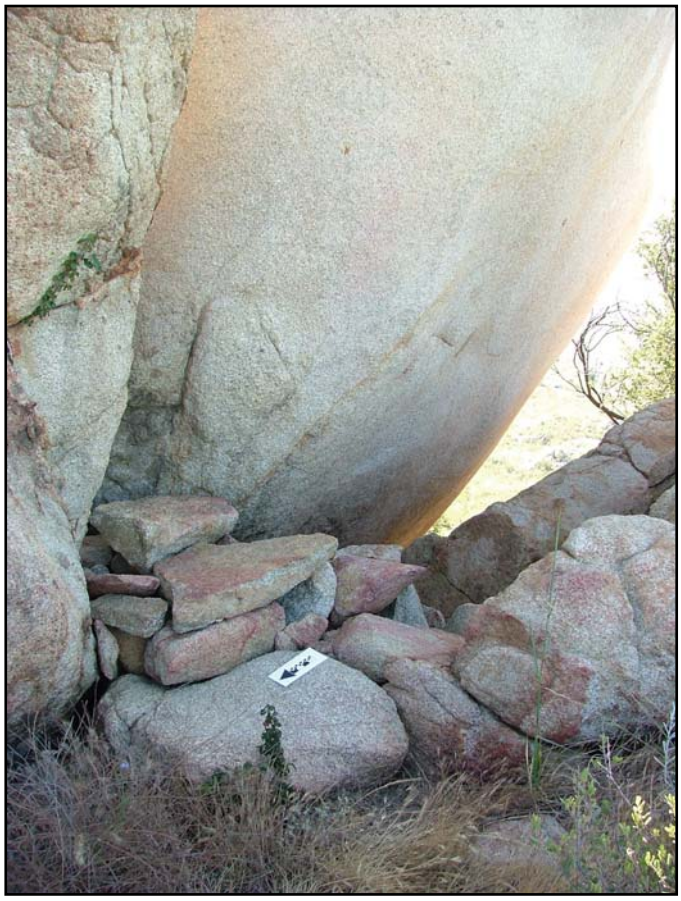
P-37-028636

This resource is an isolated piece of debitage, Lusardi Formation Volcanic (LFV), a local material, and measuring approximately 5x3.5cm (see Figure 37). The isolate flake is located in the northwestern portion of the Boulder Oaks Open Space Preserve, approximately 250 meters south of the east/west portion of Foster Truck Trail a few meters from the boundary of the Preserve on the top of a steep hill.

a. CA-SDI-18408; Structure Remains; View South

b. P-37-028633; Dry North Reservoir at Center; View Southwest

Figure 36
CA-SDI-18408 & P-37-028633



a. P-37-028639; Stacked Rock; View East

b. P-37-028636; Isolate Lusardi Formation Volcanic Flake

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Figure 37
P-37-028639 and P-37-028636

Jones & Stokes

P-37-028638

This resource is an isolated piece of debitage, possibly lusardi formation volcanic, a local material, approximately 2x2 cm in size. The resource is located in the northwestern portion of the Boulder Oaks Open Space Preserve, approximately 130 meters south of the east/west portion of Foster Truck Trail and 100 meters southwest of a small dam in the northern drainage.

P-37-028645

This resource consists of an isolated weathered mano fragment measuring approximately 10 cm by 8 cm of a light colored granitic material. The isolate is located in the southern portion of the Boulder Oaks Open Space Preserve, on a small plateau at the western side of a set of hills dividing the southern portion of the Preserve, approximately 250 meters west of the western length of a loop trail that extends south from the east/west trending SDG&E access road that is located south of the Boulder Oaks house ruins. The mano was found on exposed bedrock on a south facing gentle slope apparently cleared by water run off; it likely has been washed down slope.

P-37-028649

The resource consists of single obsidian flake situated along a ridgeline with mostly sage scrub vegetation that is still diminished by the fire of 2003. It is a biface reduction flake, approximately 2 by 3 cm, with one edge retaining a portion of the biface edge. The surface of the flake was weathered to a dull luster. The site is located in the northwestern portion of the Boulder Oaks Open Space Preserve.

5.4 Resources of Unknown Age

P-37-028644

This resource consists of two trail markers or ducks in the form of about 6 rocks stacked on a round boulder that sits on a larger more flat boulder, and the other of four rocks on a boulder approximately 20 meters down slope on a flat overhanging boulder, which appears to be a fallen marker. The site is located in the southern portion of the Boulder Oaks Open Space Preserve, on the west slope of a hill top historically known as Four Winds Boulder, approximately 500 feet west of a trail that splits from the east/west trending SDG&E access road south of the Boulder Oaks house ruins, adjacent to the western boundary of the Preserve. The two are situated east/west from each other and are adjacent to the San Bernardino Meridian line.

P-37-028647

The site consists of a stacked rock pile or cairn feature approximately 1 m tall and 1 m in diameter. Rocks range in size from approximately 0.5 m to 0.10 m, and are all local granitic materials. This feature is situated along a ridgeline with mostly sage scrub vegetation that is still diminished by the fire of 2003. No other cultural materials were observed and the origin and purpose of the feature are unknown.

5.5 Prehistoric and Historic Multi-Component Sites

CA-SDI-13084

The resource was originally recorded by Gross in 1992 as a small lithic scatter and a possible slick located in and directly adjacent to Foster Truck Trail. During the current survey, the possible milling was relocated and, although no lithic material was observed in the road, additional milling and lithics were located to the east. The site is separated into two loci, Locus A to the west and Locus B to the east, divided by a thinning of artifacts and features, and contains both a prehistoric and historic component (Figures 38 and 39). Taking the loci together, the site's prehistoric component consists of ten bedrock milling features, three flakes, a small scraper, and three yoni rock art features. The historic component includes the remains of the Boulder Oaks residence dating to approximately 1914, and associated features and refuse scatters.

Locus A – Prehistoric Component

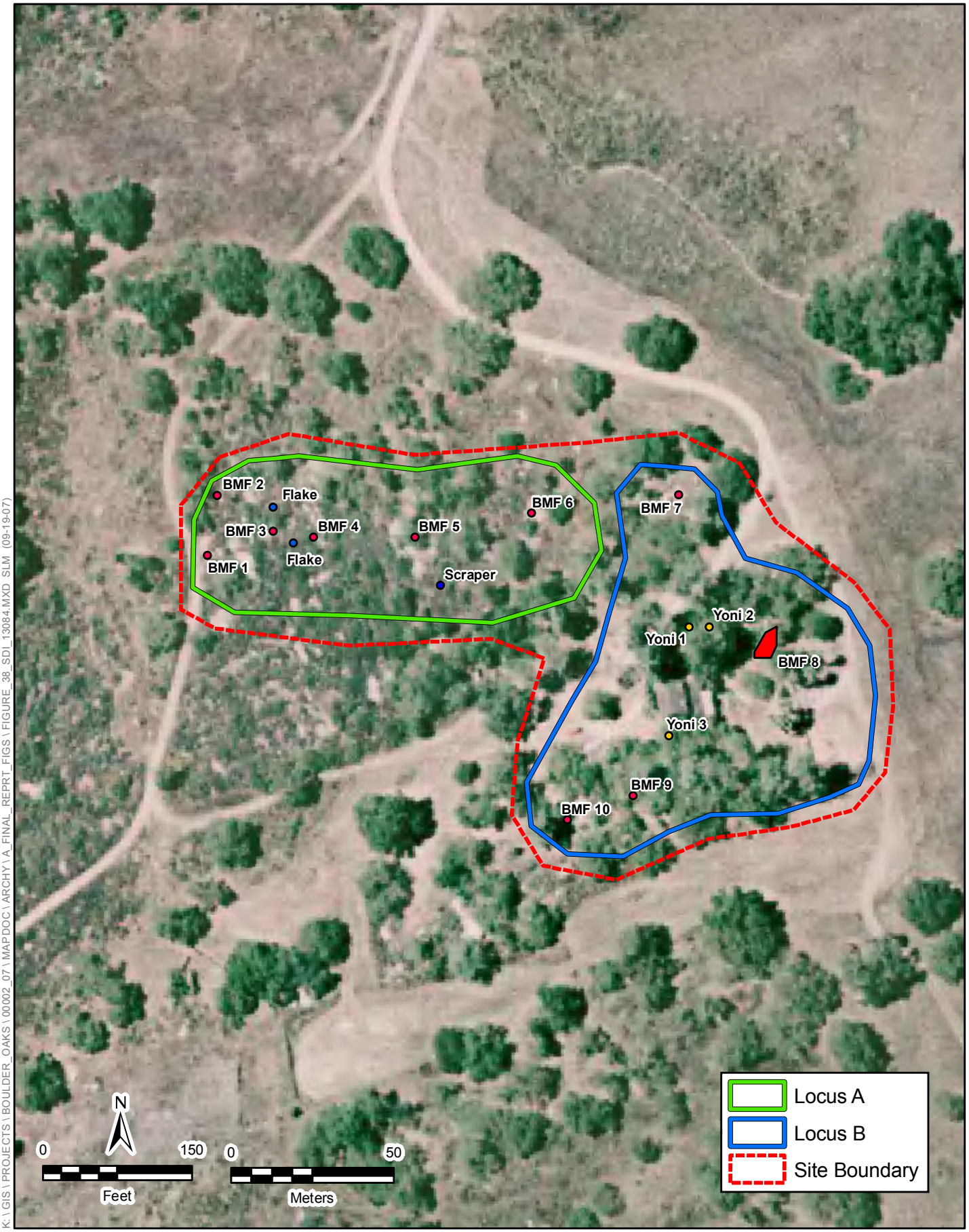
The prehistoric component of Locus A includes six deteriorated bedrock milling features (BMF 1 through 6) and a few pieces of lithic material (see Figure 38). In general, the bedrock milling features are in poor condition, likely due to the 2003 Cedar Fire. BMF 1 was originally identified as a "possible milling feature," and contains a single possible slick. BMF 2 contains at least four slicks, and BMF 3 contains at least two slicks. BMF 4 contains at least one slick. BMF 5 contains at least ten slicks, on a large broken outcrop under oak trees. BMF 6 contains at least two well-used slicks. Prehistoric lithic material observed includes quartz, meta-volcanic, and possible lasardi flakes each approximately 3 cm or less in size, and a small scraper 3 cm by 3 cm in size.

Locus A – Historic Component

The historic component of Locus A contains a small metal can dump with a few consumer glass bottles located between boulders adjacent to BMF 5. A cow trough of unknown age is located approximately 100 feet to the west of Foster Truck Trail, west of the site (see Figure 39).

Locus B – Prehistoric Component

The prehistoric component of Locus B includes four deteriorated bedrock milling features (BMF 7 through 10) and three yoni rock art features (see Figure 38). BMF 7 contains at least six slicks and two basins on a large low-lying outcrop north of the northeast gate (Figure 40). BMF 8 is located under the wall to the east of the main foundation and contains at least four slicks, but is currently covered by a fallen tree; it is likely that more milling exists on this large feature. BMF 9 and 10 contain few pieces of possible milling on very weathered granitic bedrock.



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Jones & Stokes

Figure 38
CA-SDI-13084
Prehistoric Component

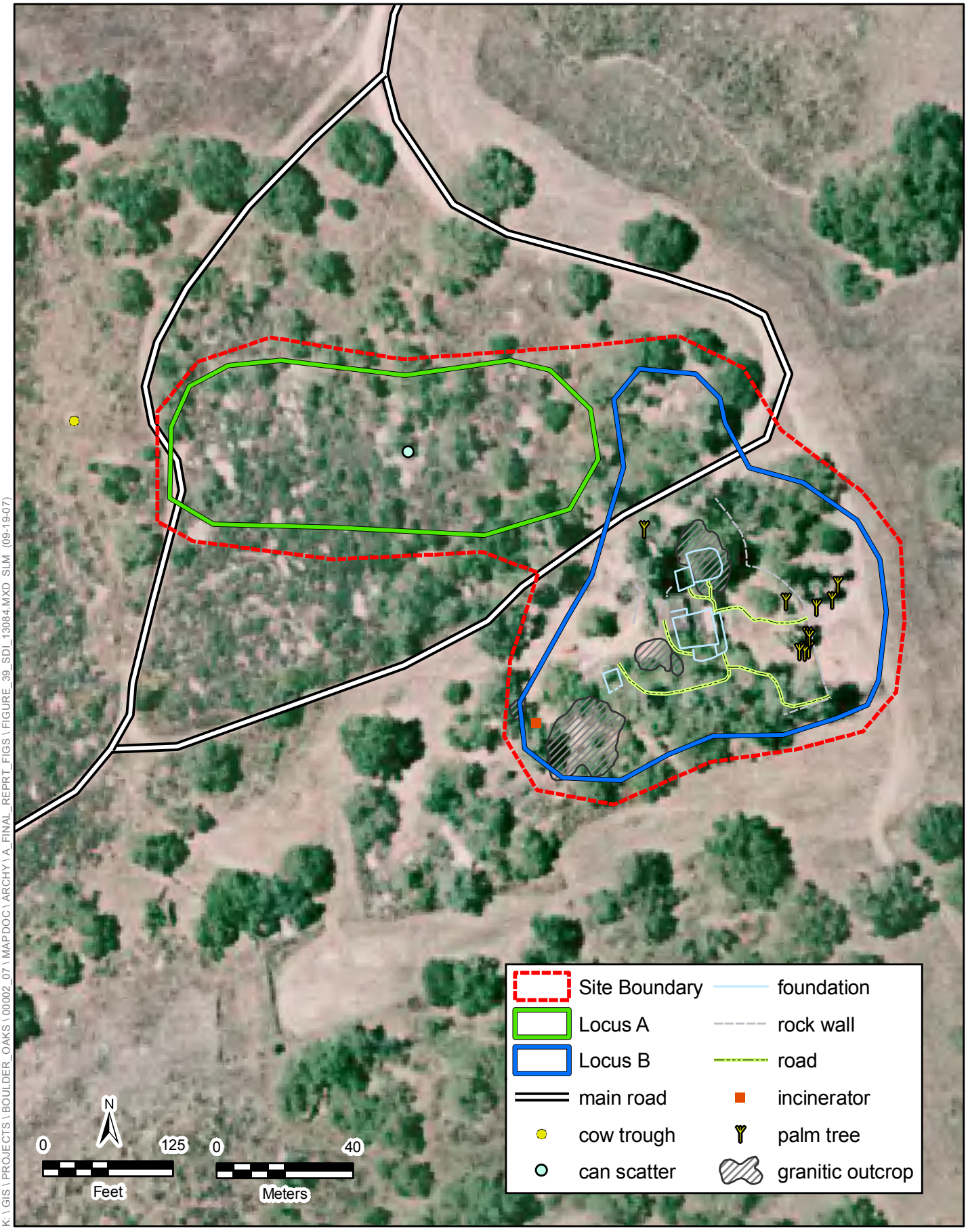


Figure 39
CA-SDI-13084
Historic Component

Jones & Stokes

a. Bedrock Milling Feature 7 at the East Boundary of the Site; View South

b. Yoni Rock Art Feature 2; View South

Figure 40
CA-SDI-13084 Prehistoric Component Photographs

Jones & Stokes

Three rock art features consisting of possible yoni petroglyphs are present adjacent to the historic foundations. One feature (yoni 1) is located on the south-southwest face of the northernmost boulder in a large bedrock outcrop in the northeast portion of Locus B (Figure 41). Yoni 1 is on a vertical face and measures approximately 1.5 meters long. The feature consists of a natural fissure in the rock that has possibly been altered by pecking; a large spall has removed the lower left portion of the feature (Figure 42).

Another feature (yoni 2) is on the north face of the northernmost boulder associated with the guest house foundation and is just east of yoni 1 (see Figure 40). This feature consists of two, possibly three, petroglyphs that appear to be circular enhancements surrounding natural fissures in the rock (Figure 43). The color of this feature consists of intense reds that are possibly naturally occurring in the boulder due to a pegmatite dike that courses horizontally through the feature. Another possibility is that the red pigment is an iron ore enhancement. The main fissure runs vertically to the right of two ovals (the far left one measures 24 cm by 12 cm and the lower one measures 17 cm by 12 cm) that encircle natural fissures.

The last potential yoni feature (yoni 3) is located on a low-lying flat boulder between the main structure foundation and the western foundation. The horizontal face of this feature does not appear to be altered but does contain characteristics for an ovular shape encompassing a natural fissure (Figure 44). Yoni 3 contains two ovular elements (measuring approximately 210 cm by 40 cm and 150 cm by 35 cm) of a tan outline on a light granitic boulder.

Locus B – Historic Component

The historic component consists primarily of the remnants of the circa 1914 Boulder Oaks ranch residential complex destroyed by the 2003 Cedar Fire (see Figure 7). The original complex is shown on the 1928 aerial (Figure 45). The complex includes foundations for three structures, an incinerator, historical refuse scatters, walls, landscaping, and an electrical distribution line (Figure 46). The remains of the house consist mostly of rock and mortar foundations, and concrete sidewalks and curbs. A wall encompasses the majority of the site on the eastern and southern sides. Flowering bulbs, as well as agave and palms are present. The charred remains of pine trees scatter the surface among melted glass, rusted nails and other metal items, and broken ceramic flowerpots. There are two retaining walls that create terraces just to the east of the main house foundation. The rock and cement foundations of the main house outline two large rooms, though from building records it is known that multiple rooms existed, and a basement. The rock fireplace noted in descriptions of the building is extant (Figure 47; San Diego County Tax Assessor n.d.). North of the main foundation is a small sidewalk that leads to the uniquely constructed guest rooms, built into the boulders, and patio; construction material is still imbedded into the boulders. Cut rock steps are present on the south side of the guest rooms' foundation (see Figure 47).

To the south of the main structure is a concrete sidewalk and patio. The sidewalk leads to a third foundation to the southwest of the main structure. This foundation is visible only on three sides; one side is obstructed by soil and grass. This is likely the remnant of the combined garage and chauffer's quarters described by Abbott. Multiple retaining walls constructed of rock and mortar scatter the site. The rock wall topped with metal fencing, added to the complex by Charles H.

Forward, lines the complex on the east and south sides. An incinerator still stands to the west of the identified foundations, adjacent to the location of one other possible foundation, the workshop/woodshed, that was not located due to the seasonal grasses.

Historic refuse scattered among the foundations and remaining walls includes melted glass, round metal nails, round metal doorknobs, ceramic flowerpot fragments, window balance weights, window glass, ceramic tableware fragments, and brick fragments. An electrical distribution pole is located within the site boundaries adjacent to a palm and next to the Boulder Oaks Spur road running immediately northwest of the residential complex.

CA-SDI-18418 / P-37-028646

The site consists of an irregularly shaped, hand-excavate pit approximately 3 to 4 m long, 1 to 1.5 m wide, and approximately 0.75 m deep. Excavated bedrock debris is piled and stacked along the pit edges. The rock is a dark to black material that appears to be intrusive into the surrounding, lighter apparently granitic bedrock. While no artifacts of either prehistoric or historic origin could be found in the immediate vicinity of the pit, a prehistoric, unifacially-ground, cobble mano was found approximately 40 m to the west of the pit. These resources are situated along a ridgeline with mostly sage scrub vegetation that is still diminished by the fire of 2003. No other cultural materials were observed. While the origin and purpose of the pit feature are unknown, it may represent either a prehistoric quarry or a historic mining "prospect" investigation.

CA-SDI-18423 / P-37-028652

The site consists of two, intact, in situ, circular cement water troughs and a partially crushed metal water tank. These troughs appear to have been created from 24" cement pipe segments. A (3/4"?) metal pipeline is visible in the ground extending north from the two troughs, and barbed wire fencing on metal posts is present on at least three sides of the troughs and tank location. Also present in the vicinity of these historic features is a possible prehistoric yoni rock art feature. The site is located in the south central portion of the Boulder Oaks Open Space Preserve. Sage scrub and introduced grassland are currently present with the former community still obviously diminished by the 2003 fire.

5.6 Other Locations of Historic Activities, Objects, or Infrastructure

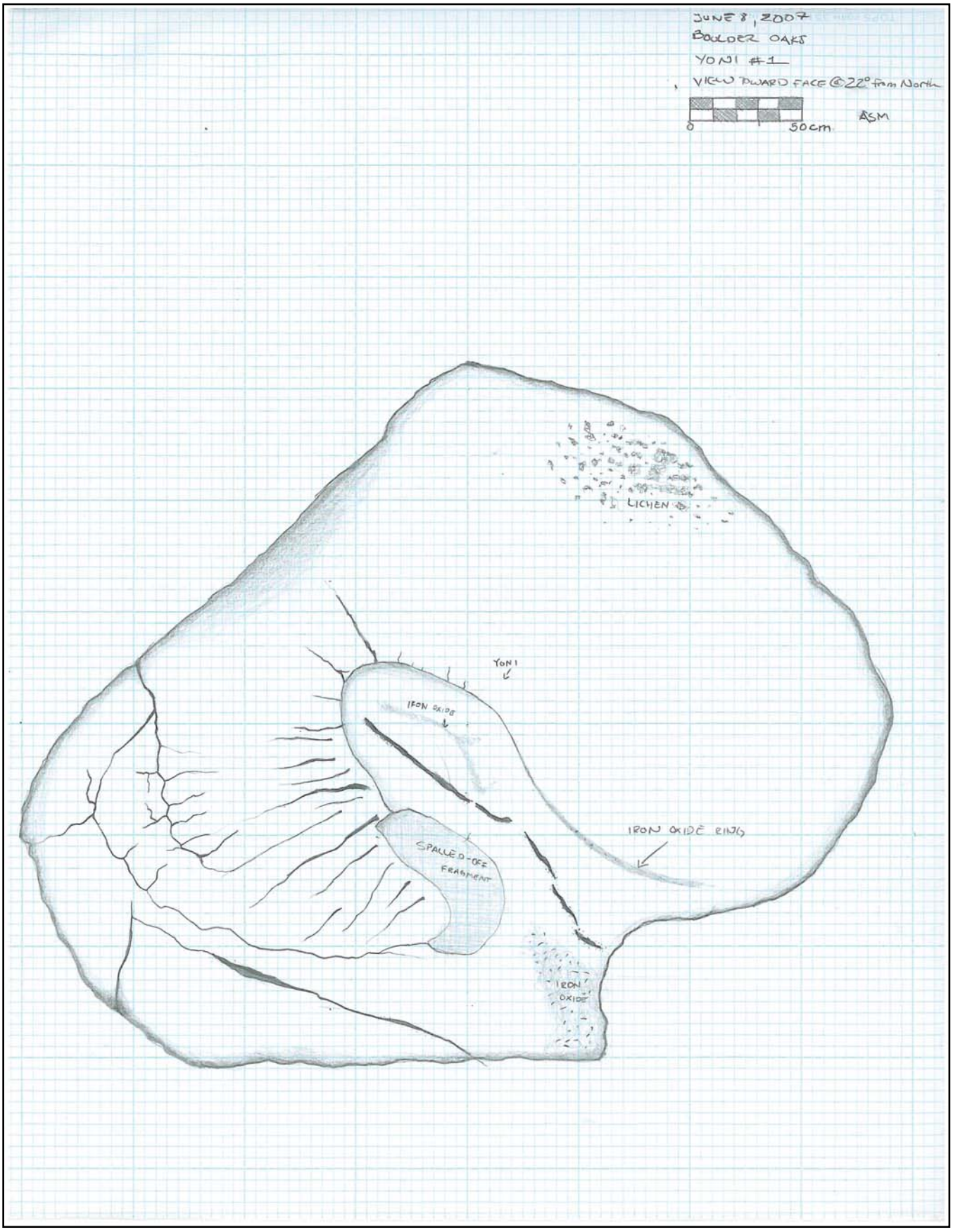
The extensive historic use of the land within and adjacent to the Preserve is evident in numerous elements of infrastructure, agriculture, and recreation that remain scattered throughout the property. Past agricultural activities include the existence of an orchard in the central portion of the Preserve north of the Boulder Oaks house ruins; during the current survey few introduced trees are present adjacent to the ruins but an orchard no longer exists. An olive grove is present, as noted during a visit with local botanist Sproul, but is located outside the Preserve boundaries and was associated possibly with the Keith residence to the southwest of the Boulder Oaks house ruins.

a. Yoni Feature 1

b. Yoni Feature 3

Figure 41
CA-SDI-13084, Yoni Features

Jones & Stokes



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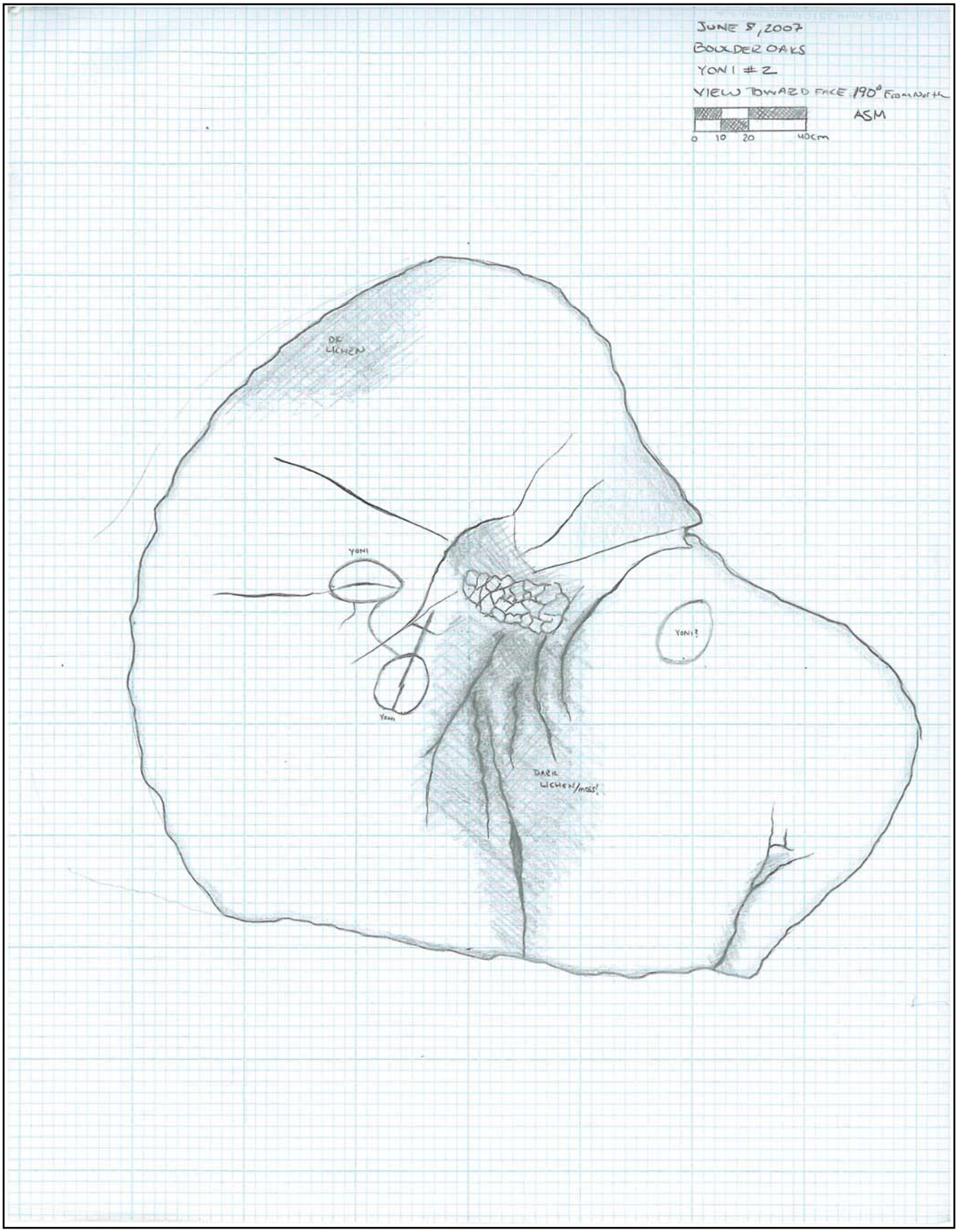
Jones & Stokes

Figure 42
CA-SDI-13084
Yoni Feature 1 Sketch



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Jones & Stokes

Figure 43
CA-SDI-13084
Yoni Feature 2 Sketch

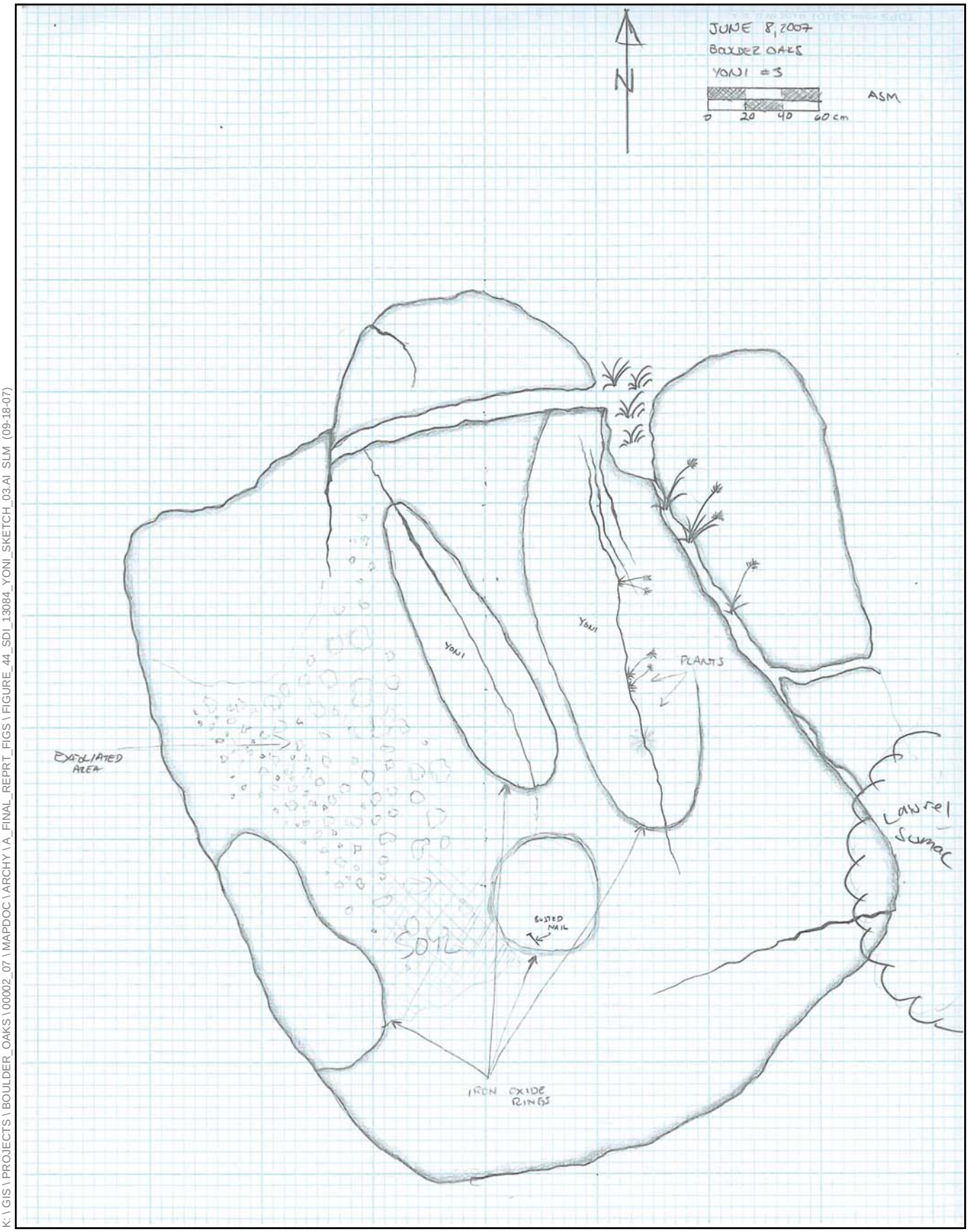

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Figure 44
CA-SDI-13084
Yoni Feature 3 Sketch

Jones & Stokes

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SOURCE: 1928 Aerial (San Diego DPLU)

Jones & Stokes

Figure 45
Historic 1928 Aerial
CA-SDI-13084, Boulder Oaks

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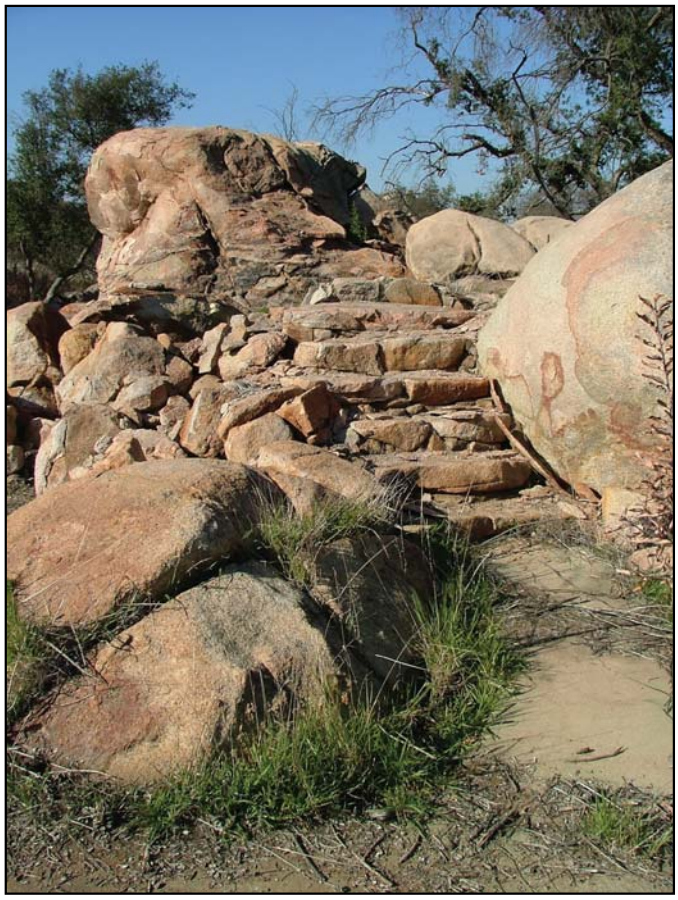
Jones & Stokes

Figure 46
CA-SDI-13084
Historic Component
Site Overview Including Foundations and Landscaping; View East

a. Main Residence; South Fire Place; View West



b. Guest Rooms Steps and Foundation; View North

Figure 47
CA-SDI-13084 Historic Component Photographs

A hand-drawn map of the Boulder Oaks vicinity, titled "Sheltering Hills, Ramona, California", presents name places that have potentially been identified during the current survey work. Story Rock, located on the map southeast of the Boulder Oaks main house, has been noted as a place where historically family and friends would gather to tell tales and speak about the Native Americans who once lived on their land and used the very same rock to talk about their own legends (per comm., Carrico, 2007; Figure 48). The 1928 aerial of the property shows a boulder adjacent to a looped dirt road; the same identifiable looped road is next to "Story Rock" at the southern portion of the map. During field reconnaissance, based on a combination of recent aerials, GPS data, and the remains of the looped road, a large boulder was identified as the probable Story Rock. Historic debris and potential hearth features are located adjacent to the identified boulder in support of both the location and use.

In the above listed resources identified on the Preserve P-37-028639 is believed to be the location of another place named on the "Sheltering Hills" map. The Four Winds Boulder located on the map southwest of the Boulder Oaks main house and identified as a tall boulder on the knoll present in the area. The use of maps and aerials supports the evidence discovered during the survey including stacked rock and lumber that may have been the ladder present in the drawing (see Figure 48). The height of the boulder makes the location of the potential historic Four Winds Boulder a great lookout.

Scattered throughout the Preserve are numerous objects of varying age. The compilation of the potentially historic elements was conducted in support of the development of a Preserve history (Figure 49). Water tanks, pipes, and troughs noted the presence and conveyance of water. Other utilities and objects including an SDG&E pipe cap were noted as well as an engine case of unknown association.

5.7 Prehistoric Synthesis

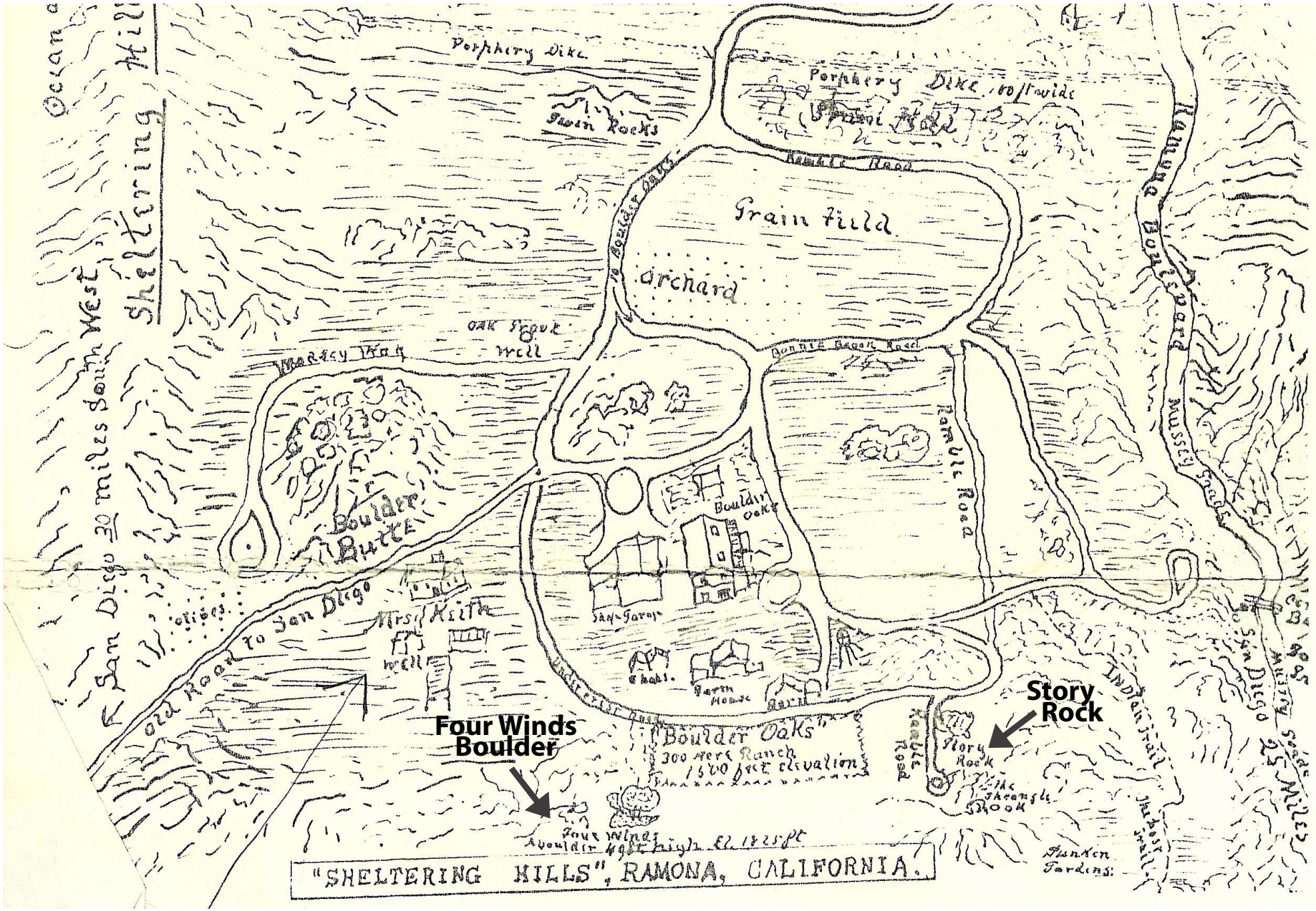
Based on the results of this Phase I survey, the pattern of prehistoric settlement and individual site function reflected by the identified resources can be generally analyzed. Of the 34 prehistoric sites and isolates identified, five appear to represent either village or major campsite locations based on the complexity of the elements observed. These sites, CA-SDI-13,084, CA-SDI-13,085, CA-SDI-18,337, CA-SDI-18,404, and CA-SDI-18,416, contain a variety of milling features; organic midden deposits and faunal remains indicative of areas of intense habitation; Yoni features; and moderately dense scatters of flaked-lithic and ground-stone tools, tool fragments, and flaked stone tool manufacturing debitage. They are all are all located in proximity to each other and they are all situated along the likely spring-fed drainage that originates on the property, the water of which is now impounded in two small reservoirs west of the sites. The other prehistoric sites in the Preserve appear to represent locations at which special tasks and/or particular resource procurement activities occurred. Most of these sites consist of isolated milling stations and/or acorn storage granaries. Isolated prehistoric artifacts consist mostly of flaked stone debitage.

The five most substantial site locations recorded on the property may represent loci of a dispersed village pattern of settlement such as has been proposed for the Late Prehistoric Kumeyaay in the Ramona area by Carrico and Cooley (2005). Sites such as CA-SDI-13,084,

CA-SDI-13,085, CA-SDI-18,337, CA-SDI-18,404, and CA-SDI-18,416, can be interpreted to constitute the principal loci of this settlement pattern. Smaller, but immediately adjacent, rock shelter sites CA-SDI-18,405, CA-SDI-18,415, and CA-SDI-18,427, with their possible midden components, may also represent small habitation areas, associated with the main site loci, or they may represent special purpose, procurement and processing locations in proximity to the main loci. Sites CA-SDI-18,423 and CA-SDI-18,426, with possible Yoni features, may also represent proximate, special activity locations. Other sites such as CA-SDI-18,406, CA-SDI-18,407, CA-SDI-18,409, CA-SDI-18,417, CA-SDI-18,421, CA-SDI-18,422, and CA-SDI-18,425 represent specialized resource procurement and/or processing locations proximate to the main loci. Most of these sites seem to be associated with acorn and/or seed gathering and processing. Sites such as CA-SDI-18,333, CA-SDI-18,410, CA-SDI-18,411, CA-SDI-18,412, CA-SDI-18,413, CA-SDI-18,414, CA-SDI-18,420, and CA-SDI-18,424 also appear to represent specialized resource procurement and processing locations; the only significant difference from other such sites on the property appears to be their distance from the main habitation loci. It is also possible that they may be associated with other habitation loci located beyond the boundaries of the Preserve. Most of the prehistoric isolates and possibly one of the recorded sites (CA-SDI-18,418), consisting of only one or two artifacts (usually debitage or a single ground stone tool such as a mano), represent more minimal vestiges of remote resource procurement and/or processing activities some distance from habitation areas.

It seems probable that the sites within the Preserve are associated with a previously identified site complex located approximately four kilometers to the south along the bottom of the San Vicente Creek Valley. The principal site of this valley complex, CA-SDI-122, was first described by McCown (1945), and has since been inundated by San Vicente Reservoir. It contained a substantial habitation midden, buried ceramic vessels containing burials, a large bedrock mortar hole feature, and an adjacent rock shelter. An undated historical map of the area identifies an "Indian Trail" that runs from the five site village site complex area in the Preserve, described above, south along the spring-fed drainage that originates on the property, and then down into the San Vicente Creek valley near the location of site CA-SDI-122 (see Figure 10). Also in proximity in the valley to site CA-SDI-122, and possibly also lying along the "Indian Trail" from the Preserve, are several other sites, including four with Yoni features (CA-SDI-13,538, CA-SDI-13,539, CA-SDI-13,541, CA-SDI-13,543) (Ogden 1995; Willey et al. 2004:123).

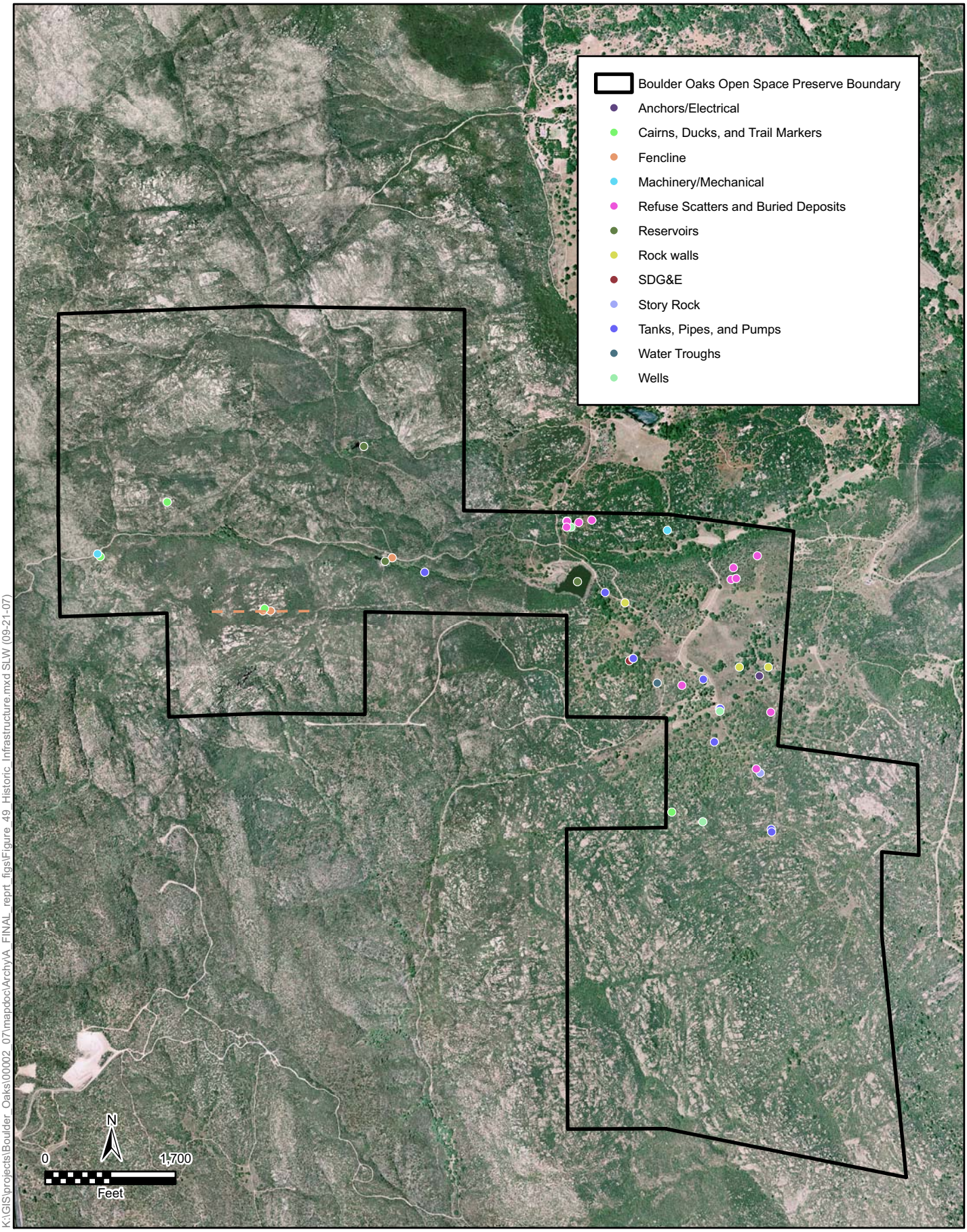
While the exact relationship between the sites in the San Vicente Creek valley and those in the Preserve cannot be discussed in detail at this stage, some observations can be made in regard to possible settlement connection between the sites. Though few chronological indicators were identified during site recordation, the presence of mortars and pottery at a number of the main Preserve site loci strongly suggests that these sites were inhabited during the Late Prehistoric Period. Materials recovered and described by McCown (1945) for site CA-SDI-122 clearly indicated a Late Prehistoric occupation for the site. If the sites are contemporaneous, then they may represent additional parts of a same dispersed village community. Taken together, this cluster of sites could be seen as similar to a pattern of sites described by Carrico and Cooley (2005) as the village of *Pámu* located approximately ten kilometers northeast of the Preserve.



Courtesy: Ramona Historical Society/County of San Diego Department of Parks and Recreation History Department

Figure 48
"Sheltering Hills", Ramona, California
Undated Map (Post-1921)

Jones & Stokes



Jones & Stokes

Figure 49
Preserve Historic Infrastructure and Objects

This village pattern may be part of an overall fission/fusion settlement pattern model for the Kumeyaay (Ipai/Tipai), described by Carrico (2003) for the southern San Diego County area during Late Prehistoric times, which reflected seasonal movements by local prehistoric groups to maximize resource utilization. Carrico envisioned a bi-polar pattern for a single village group. In the model, fusion involves two large concentrated sites, located a considerable distance apart with low site densities. Fission, involves a number of smaller habitation sites that were more densely populated distributed over the area between the two large concentrated sites. The two large-scale habitation sites would have been seasonally occupied, while the smaller sites were inhabited as the village split up and moved in smaller groups between the two major site locations. At these smaller sites, focused activities took place to exploit particular resources in that site vicinity. Carrico proposed that one such village group moved between a main site seasonal location, *Pámu* near Ramona (summer/fall), to another, Tukumak at Mesa Grande (winter/early spring) some 32 kilometers away. Willey et al. (2004:127) speculate that site CA-SDI-122 and the complex of smaller sites in proximity to it in the San Vicente Creek valley may represent a similar main site location for another bipolar village arrangement similar to that proposed by Carrico for *Pámu*/Tukamak. If so, then the site loci located in the Preserve may represent, either part of the dispersed main village or fusion point in the pattern, or one of the smaller more intensely occupied resource exploitation sites as part of the fission part of the pattern.

Based on the limited survey data, then, it appears that future archaeological investigations at the sites in the Preserve are likely to contribute data to better define Late Prehistoric Period settlement and subsistence patterns, not only for the Ramona area, but for the southern County area in general. As an avenue for future research, data recovered from the Preserve sites could be combined with data from surrounding recorded sites to help verify whether Carrico's postulated fission/fusion pattern is adequate to describe the Late Prehistoric pattern of settlement and subsistence for the region. In addition, undocumented resources, like one known to be located in Dos Picos Park, likely hold additional information and their study would contribute to this effort.

Also of interest at the sites in the Preserve was the apparent paucity of flaked stone materials relative to densities at other sites locally such as described, for example, elsewhere in the Ramona area by Carrico and Cooley (2005). Willey et al. (2004:124) also observed a similar paucity of such materials at sites in the San Vicente Creek valley just south of the Preserve property. Observed in the Preserve along with this limited occurrence, was the presence of the locally available Lusardi Formation Volcanics (LSV) and milky quartz at several of the sites. LSV is a locally available raw material that, while usable, is of less than superlative quality (Pigniolo 2007). Pigniolo has posited that its presence reflects that raw materials suitable for flaked stone tool manufacture are somewhat limited, as may be the case in this locale. Carrico and Cooley (2005; 2007) have made a similar assertion for the frequent use of milky quartz in the Ramona area, which is also a locally available material of less than superlative quality. It appears that future research at the sites in the Preserve may be able to contribute fundamental data which will better define the patterns of LSV distribution, postulated by Pigniolo for the area, as well as to provide information for a better understanding of lithic raw material procurement for the Ramona area in general.

Yoni features are another noteworthy resource type found in the Preserve. These natural formations within the granitic boulders of the Peninsular Range batholith are presumed to represent female genitalia. Human involvement in the formation of Yoni features is the subject of some debate in the archaeological community, though there is a general acceptance that the features played a symbolic role in Kumeyaay tradition. The proximity of occupation sites to Yoni features would also appear to support the idea that they served the nearby community in some symbolic capacity (Hedges 2004:85).

The interpretations of such features by the Kumeyaay themselves is also a matter of some debate. In her 1982 work, McGowan notes that property owner Robert Crawford interacted with a Native American man in the 1930s who identified examples of the features on Crawford's property as fertility stones, though this information may actually have been passed to Crawford through an intermediary (McGowan 1982:vi, 4). McGowan also describes early twentieth century observations of Kumeyaay ceremonies in San Diego County, which relate the use of stones both as symbolic references to female reproductive organs and as part of physical rites involving the use of heated stones on the body (Rust 1906:29-30 and Waterman 1910:286-287 in McGowan 1982:16).

While McGowan concluded that "yonis were an important element in and focal point of fertility rituals among the Kumeyaay," present indigenous interpretations of the features are diverse and, sometimes, contradictory. Mr. Clint Linton, a Kumeyaay tribal member, provided an analysis of current interpretations regarding Yonis within the Kumeyaay community, with the caveat that tribal members are hesitant to discuss personal cultural information (see Appendix C). In his experience, there is no consensus on the symbolic meaning of Yoni features among the Kumeyaay – or consensus as to whether they carry any symbolic meaning at all. He notes that many Kumeyaay women with whom he has interacted "are quite offended by the notion of resemblance. It was said by one Tribal elder woman 'They are a figment of an old man's dirty mind.'" (Linton 2007:1).

Still, Linton sees that such features may be corollary to recognized male fertility symbols in California, and notes that fertility sites do exist in the sense that fertility rites took place in special locations; these unknown locations may possibly be related to Yoni features. The features at Boulder Oaks, while not as sophisticated as the best-known examples, are associated with abundant resources as well as high-intensity occupation sites. To Linton, these associations might potentially validate the idea that these are indeed features, whether elaborated by humans or not, that played a symbolic role in Kumeyaay culture. Preferring to refer to them as "Possible Fertility Sites," Linton's analysis highlights that there is no single interpretation of Yoni features in the contemporary Kumeyaay community and no particular reference to their current involvement in cultural practices.

6.0. NATIVE AMERICAN PARTICIPATION/CONSULTATION

A letter was sent to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on 23 February 2007. Mr. Dave Singleton of the NAHC spoke with Project Director Dr. Stacey C. Jordan via telephone on 5 March 2007 to confirm the location of the property, and a response letter from the NAHC dated 2 March 2007 was received via fax on 15 March 2007 (Appendix C). A search of the NAHC Sacred Lands File failed to indicate the presence of resources in the immediate project area. On 19 March 2007, letters were sent to the local Native American contacts provided by the NAHC requesting further consultation. On 21 March 2007, an email response from Clint Linton of the Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueño Indians was received. Mr. Linton requested in his response that a Native American Monitor be present during each survey (see Appendix C). Mr. Linton also provided an analysis of Kumeyaay interpretation of Yoni features which is included in Appendix C.

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7.0. IMPACTS, SIGNIFICANCE AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The County acquired the 1,267-acre Boulder Oaks property in 2003 for inclusion in the MSCP preserve system. The Preserve consists of very high value habitats, as well as areas that have been marginally impacted by human activities, including existing dirt ranch roads. While staging areas and potential trail development are anticipated, no development is currently proposed. As such, there are no impacts to potentially significant resources at this time. However, if facilities, trails, staging areas or other construction are proposed in the future, these activities may have a significant adverse effect on potentially significant resources documented within the Preserve. Additionally, revegetation efforts may pose adverse effects to archaeological resources through vegetation removal and ground disturbing activities.

The County of San Diego's primary priority with regard to cultural resources is avoidance and preservation. However, it is recommended that, prior to development of any trails, access roads, staging areas or other facilities and prior to implementation of revegetation plans, any of recorded sites that cannot be preserved through project design resulting in avoidance should be tested and evaluated for significance. As summarized in Table 3, 46 resources were recorded within the Boulder Oaks Preserve (Table 3). At a minimum, the 21 resources determined to have medium or high research potential will require testing to determine whether subsurface deposits are present, to define site boundaries and to assess resource significance. Native American representatives should be present during testing activities and be involved in the assessment of site significance. In addition, a main access road, the historic Boulder Oaks Spur of the Foster Truck Trail or Atkinson Toll Road (CA-SDI-12821H), cuts across the western portions of CA-SDI-13084 and CA-SDI-13085. Any changes made to the access road would require a testing and evaluation program for the prehistoric site and significance evaluation for the road; the natural re-vegetation of the road, however, would not constitute an adverse effect.

Recommendations for management of the Preserve's cultural resources also include additional research and context development, completion of resource documentation on DPR 523 forms, determination of appropriate public access to areas of high archaeological sensitivity, and creation of public education opportunities as described below. Further research on the activities and intensity of use during both the Abbott and Forward occupations of Boulder Oaks would help to contextualize any possible historic archaeological resources. Suggested avenues for future research include reexamining local historical newspaper indices and contacting descendants of the Forward family, including Robert Forward. A telephone call was placed to Mr. Forward on 11 September 2007; no response has been received as of the date of this report. An examination of plat maps at the County of San Diego Department of Land Use and Planning may provide more information about local parcel ownership and occupation, as well as about transportation corridors through the Preserve area. More research on Louis J. Wilde's occupation of his Wildwood Ranch may also be warranted to provide a context for any archaeological deposits in the northern area of the Preserve.

Complete recordation of the sites present within the Preserve is recommended. Standard minimal recording of resources with subsurface potential or that consist of historic or prehistoric features would include submitting archaeological site records and identifying and mapping all features

Table 3. Boulder Oaks Open Space Preserve Cultural Sites Subsurface Potential for Resources

Trinomial or Primary #	Resource Description	Subsurface Potential?
SDI-12821H	Atkinson Toll Road/Foster Truck Trail	Low
SDI-13084	Prehistoric Lithics, Bedrock Milling, Yonis; Historic Foundations of Boulder Oaks	High
SDI-13085	Prehistoric Lithics, Bedrock Milling Features & Tools, Pottery	High
SDI-18336	Historic Refuse Scatters	Medium
SDI-18337	Prehistoric Lithics, Bedrock Milling	High
SDI-18334	Historic Refuse & Well	Low
P-37-028316	Historic Water Conveyance	Low
P-37-028317	Historic Small Dam	Low
P-37-028313	Isolate Flake	Low
SDI-18335	Historic Refuse Scatter	Low
SDI-18333	Prehistoric Single Bedrock Milling Feature	Medium
P-37-028320	Historic Large Dam	Low
P-37-028623	Isolate Flake	Low
P-37-028624	Isolate Flake	Low
CA-SDI-18404	Prehistoric Lithics, Bedrock Milling Features & Tools; Historic rock wall	High
CA-SDI-18405	Prehistoric Bedrock Milling	Medium
P-37-028627	Isolate Flake	Low
CA-SDI-18406	Prehistoric Single Bedrock Milling Feature	Medium
CA-SDI-18407	Prehistoric Lithics, Bedrock Milling, Granary Base	Medium
CA-SDI-18408	Historic Structure Ruins, Foundation	Low
CA-SDI-18409	Prehistoric Granary Base/Rock Ring	Low
CA-SDI-18410	Prehistoric Single Bedrock Milling Feature	Medium
P-37-028633	Historic North Reservoir	Low
CA-SDI-18411	Prehistoric Single Bedrock Milling Feature	Low
CA-SDI-18412	Prehistoric Quartz Quarry	Low

Trinomial or Primary #	Resource Description	Subsurface Potential?
P-37-028636	Isolate Flake	Low
CA-SDI-18413	Prehistoric Lithics, Bedrock Milling	Medium
P-37-028638	Isolate Flake	Low
P-37-028639	Historic Four Winds Boulder & Stacked Rock Wall	Low
CA-SDI-18414	Prehistoric Bedrock Milling, Granary Base/Rock Ring	Medium
CA-SDI-18415	Prehistoric Lithics, Bedrock Milling, Rock Shelter	High
CA-SDI-18416	Prehistoric Lithics, Bedrock Milling Features & Tools, Pottery	High
CA-SDI-18417	Prehistoric Milling Tools, Granary Base/Rock Ring	High
P-37-028644	Historic Stacked Rock Trail or Boundary Marker	Low
P-37-028645	Isolate Mano	Low
CA-SDI-18418	Prehistoric Quarry or Historic Mining	Low
CA-SDI-18419	Historic Stacked Rock Trail or Boundary Marker or Prehistoric Cairn	Low
CA-SDI-18420	Prehistoric Milling Tools, Lithics	Medium
P-37-028649	Isolate Obsidian Flake	Low
CA-SDI-18421	Prehistoric Granary Base/Rock Ring	Medium
CA-SDI-18422	Prehistoric Granary Base/Rock Ring	Medium
CA-SDI-18423	Historic Troughs, Fencing; Prehistoric Yoni Rock Feature	Low
CA-SDI-18424	Prehistoric Bedrock Milling, Granary Base/Rock Ring	High
CA-SDI-18425	Prehistoric Granary Base/Rock Ring	Medium
CA-SDI-18426	Prehistoric Yoni Rock Feature	Low
CA-SDI-18427	Prehistoric Shell Bead, Bedrock Milling Tools, Rock Shelter	High

and individual artifact scatters with the purpose of meeting the state's guidelines for the recording of historical resources.

The development of recreational activities within the Preserve must take into consideration potential impacts to cultural resources resulting from public access and increased public use. It is recommended that the County avoid developing trails, staging areas or other recreational areas

that would allow for an increase in public access to the central eastern portion of the Preserve, specifically adjacent to or through sites CA-SDI- 13084, CA-SDI- 13085, CA-SDI-18404, CA-SDI-18415, CA-SDI-18416, and CA-SDI-18417 (see Confidential Figures 13 and 16 in Appendix B). As components of what may be the central loci of a dispersed village settlement that spanned the valley, any impacts to these sites may also constitute a cumulative impact to one of the few known, intact village complex resources remaining in San Diego County. Trail development and maintenance activities may impact subsurface deposits, and the increase in traffic and accessibility may create direct impacts through vandalism, looting or the inadvertent destruction of artifacts and site integrity. Any sites that cannot be avoided in the development of the Preserve should be capped as a preservation measure.

Multiple opportunities for public education as to the prehistory and history of the Preserve exist. Should site capping be considered an appropriate preservation measure at multi-component site CA-SDI-13804 and trail development/management be planned to maximize resource preservation, the remains of the Abbott/Forward House may serve to help educate the public on such topics as the development of the property and area in the early 20th century, including the early use of solar power, and the integration of the built and natural environments that was intrinsic to the Arts and Crafts movement. Because of its sensitive location, Native American participation would be warranted in any such endeavor.

Other less sensitive areas of the Preserve also provide opportunities for public engagement. Such areas appear to include the southern portion and the northwestern portion. The benefits of developing a trail system in the south may include the maintenance of a trail that appears to have been in use for the past few decades and may someday be a historical resource itself. Further, the northwestern portion has the potential for the development of a trail that offers hikers a range in level of difficulty and that may meet up with other popular trails to the northwest. This and other historic roads and trailways could carry interpretive signage discussing the development of transportation routes throughout the Preserve and their role in the economic and residential development of the region. Interpretive signage at resources determined to be not significant are also possible. Signage at bedrock milling features with no associated cultural material could be provided to emphasize the prehistoric and ethnographic activity involving these features and to discuss the connection between these features and the original ecological context of the area. This could also potentially involve a discussion of related revegetation efforts. Recommendations for the development of recreational opportunities in the southern and northwestern portions of the Preserves do not discount the presence or the potential presence of subsurface cultural material in these areas. However, the apparent ruggedness of the terrain suggests a low archaeological sensitivity in the majority of these areas.

It is essential to reiterate that potential impacts to resources cannot be identified until resource significance has been determined through testing and evaluation. Until evaluation of the identified resources' importance has been completed, mitigation measures and/or design considerations relating to impacts to cultural resources cannot be formulated. While the County considers preservation of cultural resources through project design the preferred mitigation strategy to avoid impacts, should avoidance not prove feasible at any site determined to be significant, a data recovery program must be developed in coordination with the County of San Diego and executed prior to the proposed activities.

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